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COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

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COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN
PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

The preparation of this report was financially aided through a Federal grant from the Urban Renewal Administration of the Department of Housing and Urban Development under the Urban Planning Assistance Program authorized by Section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954, as amended.

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November, 1966

Price $1.00

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COMMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Community facilities and services are provided in response to existing and prospective patterns of urban settlement and development. Therefore, they must be provided in close coordination with changes in land use and with future plans. Existing and projected demands for service should be studied with relation to existing and needed supplies of utilities and services. This report is an inventory of existing facilities and services provided by the Town of Maxton or obligatory to its operations, an assessment of their adequacy for present service, and a study of the needs for their expansion to meet existing and/or future demands.

It is particularly important to plan ahead for expansion of community facilities for they are often very expensive to provide; and to keep costs down, necessary financial arrangements must be foreseen and made long before the facilities themselves are actually needed. In addition to funds, community facilities also require land; and, because locational aspects are often very important, appropriate sites should be reserved ahead of time so that they will be available when and where they are needed.

This report contains both a study of existing community facilities and a plan for their expansion through 1986. The Public Improvements Program, also contained in this book, further defines activities that should be undertaken in order to provide adequate community facilities through 1986.

To coordinate expansion in addition to planning for its coming, Maxton should 1) adopt subdivision regulations; 2) amend the zoning ordinance; and 3) follow the recommendations of the Land Development Plan, Neighborhood Analysis, Community Facilities Plan, and Public Improvements Program. These studies have been developed by the Planning Board in an effort to guide and promote organized growth in Maxton.

Because expectations about future population levels are such an important factor in a community facilities plan, population will be discussed briefly here. Table 1 shows population in Maxton, Maxton Township, and Robeson County from 1900 to 1960 with projections to 1985. Assumptions governing the projection were that population will continue to decline at a slow rate until improvement programs are begun which make the town more attractive to potential residents, jobs are found to keep children of Maxton residents in the town, and more industry comes to Airpine Park. The concluding assumption is that people who come with the factories will settle in Maxton if the town is attractive to them. Outmigration will be checked because the influx of new residents and the new jobs created by their demands for service, coupled with jobs offered by new industry, will induce children of Maxton residents to stay in Maxton and work. If all of these things come to pass, the rise in population will probably still be a very gentle one, for short of "boom" times and/or the tendency for both a high birth rate and low outmigration, population growth is slow.

If, on the other hand, improvements are not made, population will continue to decline, slowly at first, and then more rapidly as the decline in population becomes a vicious circle. It is assumed that this will not happen.

As population will probably, therefore, remain fairly stable the next twenty years, the town may concentrate on better serving the number of residents it now has (rather than on greatly extending services to cover potential additional residents should be.) This activity will reap a reward. The complete and efficient performance of service mentioned in this report is very important to potential residents. If a high level of service is provided, potential residents may well become actual residents.

TABLE 1

POPULATION TRENDS - 1900-1960 WITH PROJECTIONS TO 1980*

	Town of Maxton	Maxton Township	Robeson County
1900	935	3,180	40,371
1910	1,321	3,531	51,945
% Change	+41.3	+11.0	+28.7
1920	1,397	3,857	54,674
% Change	+5.8	+9.2	+5.3
1930	1,386	4,179	66,512
% Change	-0.8	+8.3	+21.7
1940	1,656	4,599	76,860
% Change	+19.5	+10.1	+15.6
1950	1,779	5,311	87,769
% Change	+7.4	+15.5	+14.2
1960	1,755	5,204	89,102
% Change	-.2	-2.0	+1.5
1970	1,750	4,812	87,487
% Change	-.3	-7.5	-1.8
1980	1,768	4,480	86,161
% Change	+1	-6.9	-1.5
1985	1,786		
% Change	+1		

* These figures do not include populations of colleges or private schools.

SOURCE for figures through 1960: U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1960 Census of Population.

Table 2, Net Migration Trends for the Town of Maxton, shows the age group composition of the population from 1930 to 1960. It can be seen from this chart, for instance, that the group of people who were 0-5 years of age in 1930, 5-14 in 1940, 14-24 in 1950, and 25-34 in 1960, (read following the red arrows in the table) declined during the working years, also called the productive years. They were probably going elsewhere to work. The bulge in 1950 at the age of 15-24 is explained to some extent by the population of Presbyterian Junior College.

All groups recorded in this table decline in population as age rises, and as the people involved probably go elsewhere to find jobs. In many cases, the population rises again in the older nonproductive years, as people move in, or come home to retire. The pattern can be seen more clearly from Table 3, which shows the net migration for males only. It can be seen that population declines as age groups reach the ages of 25-34, the beginning of the productive years, and stays low until the age of 65, when it begins to rise.

It can also be seen by looking at these tables grouped by age that definite trends are developing for some age groups which serve to correlate with the information given above. For example, Table 3 shows that in 1940 there were 159 men between the ages of 15 and 24 in Maxton. In 1950 the number in the 15-24 age group rose to 232, and in 1960 to 262. It can also be stated that all the age groups from 0 to 24 are gaining in population, while the other age groups, signifying people in their productive years, are declining.

Services should, therefore, be provided especially for young children in school, women of all ages (female population in Maxton exceeds male population in almost all age groups), and the old. This conclusion should be borne in mind as community facilities are planned.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION TRENDS FOR THE TOWN OF MAXTON, 1930-1960

Year	Population by Age Group							
	0-5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over
1930	116	299	272	197	183	-- 233 --		80
1940	153	287	336	312	196	161	117	94
1950	207	326	405	315	248	190	132	150
1960	not included	310	378	165	208	188	155	185

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population.

TABLE 3

NET MIGRATION TRENDS FOR MALES IN THE TOWN OF MAXTON, 1940-1960

Year	Population by Age Group							
	0-5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & Over
1940	74	148	159	157	95	63	53	37
	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘
1950	96	153	232	139	112	82	51	61
	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘	↘
1960		154	262	77	90	85	60	69

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population.

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

LEGEND:

1. TOWN CLOCK
2. TOWN OFFICE
2. FIRE DEPARTMENT AND RESCUE SQUAD MEETING HALL
4. CAROLINA POWER AND LIGHT OFFICE
5. LIBRARY
6. POLICE STATION
7. RESCUE SQUAD
0. JAIL
9. CITY GARAGE
10. FIRE STATION
11. WATER TANK
12. WATER RESERVOIR
13. AMERICAN LEGION RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
14. MEDICAL CLINIC
15. MAXTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
16. R. B. DEAN PUBLIC SCHOOL
17. CEMETERY
18. TOWN DUMP
19. COURTHOUSE

FIGURE 1

N

SCALE

P R O T E C T I O N

FIRE PROTECTION

The first fire department in Maxton was organized in 1884. The first fire truck was a large pump mounted on a wagon. The pump, with a long bar on each side, was "run" through the streets by ten to twenty men. A number of cisterns in the business area and some in the residential section held the supply of water needed to put out fires. A bell was used to give the alarm and a bucket brigade was also organized. As bucket brigades and private water supplies became inadequate for fire-fighting purposes, and as the full value of bath and toilet facilities in every habitable structure became recognized, community water supplies were developed. Today, adequate and reliable water supply is of permanent and paramount importance to the everyday life of all citizens.

The Maxton fire department is volunteer. There are 19 members in addition to the chief and assistant chief. An average of ten men attends each fire. The chief and assistant are each paid $75.00 per year plus a fee for each fire attended. The size of the department is adequate. Volunteer firemen are paid per fire and per monthly practice.

The budget allocation for the fire department for 1965-66 was $3,364.00. For the year 1966-67, the Maxton municipal allocation is $3,515.00.

Fire-fighting service within the Town of Maxton is provided free of charge. When the tanker goes to fires outside of town, a $100.00 fee is charged. However, the town has experienced some difficulty in collecting this fee. Tanker and pumper both go to all fires in Airpine Industrial Park, which is owned jointly by Laurinburg and Maxton. The pumper draws water directly from mains in the park.

The American Insurance Association[1/] recommends that pumper companies be located within 1½ miles of the fire district and 2 miles of the residential district. As the fire station is ½ mile or less from most buildings in town, Maxton has no difficulty meeting these criteria. Trains could, however, block the fire vehicles (see Figure 1). Tracks of two railroad lines, the ACL and the Seaboard, run in front of the station. These tracks run through the center of town and the central business area.

Equipment

1. 1957 American LaFrance Pumper renovated in 1966. The pumper's capacity is 500 gallons per minute. Equipment on this pumper consists of the following:

   2 gas masks
   2 10' ladders
   1 30' ladder

   300' of 1" hose
   300' of 1½" hose Cost of hose is $1.55 per foot
   1500' of 2½" hose

2. 1949 GMC tanker. The tanker's capacity is 1,000 gallons.

3. 1939 Ford Pumper, used for standby purposes. The capacity of this pumper is 500 gallons per minute. Equipment on this truck is as follows:

   150' of 1" hose

   2 30' ladders

1/ The American Insurance Association, formerly the National Board of Fire Underwriters, is the service organization of an association of capital stock fire insurance companies. It classifies cities as to degree of fire protection provided. Its system of classification has been adopted by insurance organizations having rating jurisdiction in all states but one and is used by these organizations as one factor in the establishment of fire insurance rates. AIA classifies only cities of over 40,000 population. In North Carolina the remaining municipalities are inspected by the South-Eastern Underwriters Association Engineers on behalf of the North Carolina Fire Insurance Rating Bureau.

Other Equipment

4. Municipal gas pump located outside the fire department.

5. Audible fire call in the form of a 5 horsepower electric siren mounted on the water tank. The siren can be operated from police or fire station.

6. Three miles of extension line for the telephones which connect the chief's home, his place of business, and the police station. These lines make it possible to reach police and fire departments simultaneously by telephone.

The fire department has no radio equipment. There are no powerful stream appliances such as large diameter hose and hydrants with large couplings. There are also no training manuals. The records kept are rated fair to poor by the South-Eastern Underwriters Association.

Water is one of the most important tools in fire-fighting, and the accessibility and strength of this supply is a significant factor in the control of most fires. Water supply in Maxton is often hampered by pipes of too small diameter (see Figure 2).

Fire-fighting aid is available if needed from Laurinburg, a class NB 6 town and the county seat. The Laurinburg Fire Department (7 miles distant) would probably arrive in Maxton within one-half hour after being called. The Laurinburg Fire Department also goes to all fires in Airpine Industrial Park.

Activities

Firemen have monthly training sessions. In addition, two members are sent to the annual North Carolina Fireman's Convention. Training methods are considered weak by the South-Eastern Underwriters Association. There are no drill manuals or other training aids. There is no fire inspection service in the town. This activity is recommended by

the South-Eastern Underwriters Association.

Plans for the Future

Maxton town officials plan to buy a new pumper in the near future. The 1939 pumper will then be retired from service. The town has also given thought to the eventual expansion of the station, but has yet to find a suitable parcel of land. It is good that the town is giving consideration to this project well in advance of actual need.

On the basis of its equipment, personnel, water supply, training, and record-keeping, Maxton is classified "Class 8" by the South-Eastern Underwriters Association.

The ratings of some other towns in North Carolina as of 1954 appear in Table 4, below:

TABLE 4

FIRE PROTECTION RATINGS IN SOME TOWNS IN NORTH CAROLINA, 1954

Town	Rating
Aberdeen	8
Apex	7
Fairmont	7
Laurinburg	6
Lumberton	5
Pembroke	8
Pinehurst	6
Red Springs	8
Southern Pines	6
Wagram	8

SOURCE: N.C. Fire Insurance Rating Bureau. Classifications of Cities and Towns (Protected), January 1, 1954.

Recommendations

1. To help the Town of Maxton prevent fires, it is recommended that the fire department develop a fire-prevention inspection program.

Fire departments are maintained by municipalities for the purpose of giving the citizens protection against loss of life and property by fire. For many years, extinguishing fires was considered the primary job of the department, but recently it has been realized that it is extremely important to stop fires before they start. Full service from the fire department should include at least as much attention to preventing fires as to extinguishing them.

The American Insurance Association reports that intelligently-made inspections are the backbone of fire prevention work. They can be made a powerful factor in the reduction of loss of life and property through the prevention of fires and the education of those who are not informed about fire hazards.

The average businessman or property owner is not trained to recognize fire hazards. He does not have the practical knowledge of the factors influencing the spread of fire that should be second nature to firemen. A fire department with this training and knowledge can render a real service to the community.

Fire inspections should be made for the purposes of:

A. Obtaining the correction of any conditions creating undue fire hazard.

B. Assuring proper maintenance of private fire equipment.

C. Securing proper maintenance of privately-owned fire prevention equipment and the adoption of such additional practices as seems advisable.

D. Securing proper maintenance of exit facilities.

E. Assuring compliance with the laws.

F. Impressing upon owners and occupants of buildings that inasmuch as the department is in business to protect them and is paid by them, they should

pay attention to the fire department's admonitions.

G. Providing fire department members with a knowledge of conditions in all buildings.

The town should be divided into inspection districts, each inspected at least annually. Districts should be rotated so that each fireman is familiar with all districts. Sample inspection forms (Tables 5 and 6) are included with this report to show that inspection is a formal procedure and that it is important to conduct thorough inspections and keep good records.

2. It is recommended that the Fire Department intensify and diversify its training schedule to increase its degree of competence.

3. It is recommended that the Town consider the strict enforcement of laws, ordinances, and regulations governing the numerous features which must be given consideration in fire prevention, to wit:

It is recommended that the fire department purchase fire service training manuals and texts developed and validated by the International Fire Service Training Association. The price of these books ranges from $1.00 to $3.00. Lists of manuals available can be obtained from the Fire Protection Department, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

It is recommended that Maxton adopt and enforce the 1965 Fire Prevention Code (abbreviated addition) recommended by the American Insurance Association. It attaches certain standards for fire safety to all types of establishments. The town has an older code on the books, but it is necessary to keep up-to-date with the changing codes.

TABLE 5

SAMPLE FIRE DEPARTMENT INSPECTOR'S REPORT
MERCANTILE AND MANUFACTURING

Date _____

Location _____
Owner _____
Owner's Address _____
Occupants and purpose for which used _____
1st Floor _____
2nd Floor _____
3rd Floor _____
4th Floor _____
5th Floor _____
Construction _____ Stories _____ (With) (Without) basement _____
Exposures: Protected _____ Unprotected _____
Roof Construction _____ Condition _____
Attic _____ Access to _____ Location _____
Vertical Openings:
Light Wells _____ Locations _____
Dumbwaiter shafts, enclosed or open _____ Locations _____
Stairs, enclosed or open _____ Locations _____
Elevator shafts, enclosed or open _____ Locations _____
Condition of elevator pits _____
Interior Fire Protection:
Automatic sprinklers _____ Condition of Valves _____
Siamese connection _____ Condition of Sprinklers _____
Material stored at least 18 inches below pipes _____
Condition of fire extinguishers _____ Date of Inspection or Recharge _____
Valves Accessible
Standpipes and hose _____ Condition of Hose _____
Interior fire alarm _____ Date of last test _____
Other fire detecting or extinguishing appliances:
Type _____ Condition _____
Fire Doors _____ Fusible links _____
Operating condition _____
If not automatic, are they kept closed _____
Heating System: Kind _____ Fuel used _____
Storage arrangements _____

TABLE 5 (Cont'd)

Condition of stoves, boilers or furnaces _____
Mounting _____
Storage of ashes _____
Protection above and around furnace and flue pipe _____
Furnace room enclosed or open _____
Light and Power: Voltage used _____
Location of entrance switch _____
Fuses examined _____
Branch fuses of proper size _____
General condition _____
Trash: Facilities for storage _____
Frequency of removal _____
Flammable Liquids and Gases: Kind _____
Location _____
Amount _____
Storage arrangements _____
Permit provided _____
Egress Facilities:
Exit stairways _____ Condition of doors _____
Open stairways _____ Unencumbered _____
Fire escapes _____ Condition _____
Exit lights _____ Visibility _____
Conditions noted in violation of ordinance provisions _____
_____
_____
_____

Indicate below floor and elevation sketches showing doors, elevators, stairs, partitions and locations of especially hazardous materials.

SOURCE: American Insurance Association.

TABLE 6

FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU SAMPLE FORM

Book No. Notice No.

M_____ _____

No. _____ Date

Your attention is called to a violation of the fire prevention ordinance on premises No. _____ of which you are _____

You are hereby notified to remedy the conditions as stated above within _____(hours) (days) from the date of service of this notice or show cause why you should not be required to do so. If, at the expiration of this time, the same conditions exist and no cause aforesaid be shown, such further action will be taken as the law requires.

_____
Inspector

By order of the
CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

This form should be printed in triplicate and in book form, with the original copy delivered to the owner or occupant, one copy remaining in the suspense or working office file and the third copy left in the book and later permanently filed.

TABLE 6 (Cont'd.)

INSPECTORS ROUTE CARD

Inspector _____

Date _____

No.	LOCATION	C	RI	R	NS	PA

4. It is recommended that fire department personnel instruct the building inspector in fire prevention and fire hazards. The building inspector's fire prevention work is a very important part of his job. He checks to see that buildings are designed to be structurally stable, have adequate means of egress and light and ventilation, and provide reasonable protection to life and property from fire. The building inspection program in Maxton should be given more importance. Further, the revised North Carolina Uniform Residential Building Code, 1964 edition, should be adopted to replace the 1958 Code the town has on the books.

5. It is recommended that fire department personnel write to the American Insurance Association and request to be placed on its mailing list to receive the "Special Interest Publications" as well as information on fire prevention and training manuals, and other available information.

6. It is recommended that the town consider the site pinpointed on Figure 7 for its future fire station. Acreage is ample, and there is good street access. The existence of the railroad track is a hazard, but the potential of being cut off from one-half of the town by a train exists throughout the town. Located on the south side of the tracks, however, the fire department will be close to the daytime locations of a great many people -- the three schools. It will also be on the same side of the tracks as the greater part of the central business area. One truck, the standby, can be left on the north side of the tracks, in the city garage, to be used in the event of a fire on that side of the tracks if a train should impede vehicular access from the south. The relocation of the jail to the basement of the Patterson Building would free additional land for the use of the fire station.

7. To become a class NB 7 town, Maxton would need one full-time paid fireman (a fireman on duty 24 hours a day - two men), 500 additional feet of 2½ inch hose, better checks and inspections, and other minor improvements. This is not a necessary undertaking but it is a desirable one. It may be quite possible to do so at small expense because 1) a new fire station is contemplated, and lodgings for a fireman could be incorporated in the plans; 2) the town regularly buys 200 feet of 2 inch hose per annum; and 3) better checks and inspections are necessary but inexpensive. 4) Further, a full-time fireman would have a salary of $4,000.00 a year, while fire insurance premiums over town would be lowered a total of $5,000-$6,000.00 per year by a change from class NB 8 to class NB 7[1/].

8. It is recommended that the town seriously consider revising its policy of sending equipment to out-of-town fires. If there were a fire in town while the pumper and tanker were outside at another fire, damage could be great. In addition, the town might find itself in legal difficulties. Insurance companies give lower insurance rates because there <u>is</u> fire protection in the town. If there were no fire protection, a serious legal problem might arise in which a great deal of real estate and money would be involved.

9. It is recommended that Maxton and Laurinburg examine the possibility of suggesting to Airpine Park that it purchase fire equipment and maintain it at the Park. Procedure for manning the truck could be worked out jointly between the Park and the two towns responsible for it.

SOURCE: [1/] Hasty Insurance Company, Maxton, North Carolina.

10. It is recommended that the 1939 pumper be replaced. Twenty years is generally accepted as the service life of such equipment. By this criterion, the 1939 pumper no longer renders efficient service.

POLICE PROTECTION

Everyone recognizes the vital role of the police in any town. Be the town large or small, the need for police is undiminished. Numbers need be less large and methods and techniques less sophisticated in a small town, but some degree of police protection and equipment with which to perform this function are absolute necessities.

Maxton's police department is ideally located (see Figure 1). It is possible for a policeman sitting in the station to see for a long distance in four directions. This fact reduces somewhat the necessity of foot or car patrols in the downtown area. The police station's location is further enhanced by the fact that it is in the heart of the town's high value area and, therefore, the area needing the highest degree of protection. The location of the police station is also good from the point of view of access to all parts of town. From the police station, policemen can go directly to North or South Patterson, McCaskill, Wilmington, or Central Streets - north, northeast, south, west, and east.

There are four employees in the police department: the chief, two policemen, and one all-night radio operator. The F.B.I. makes no recommendations for police strength. However, it is stated in the Bureau's annually printed Crime in the United States that 1.9 policemen per 1,000 or one policeman per 526 people (the average) is too few. Maxton's ratio is one policeman to approximately 438 people. This ratio seems adequate.

Equipment consists of a 1965 4-door Dodge car with a radar unit and a radio; a radio in the station which connects with civil defense, citizens band, the State Highway Patrol, and the County Sheriff's Department; and a generator for use in the event of a power failure.

The main activities of the Maxton police department are controlling speeding and traffic and investigating crimes. There is no official training program other than the

chief's semi-annual trips to conventions.

The police department budget allocation for 1965-1966 was $17,500.00. The allocation for 1966-1967 is $17,021.00.

The jail (see Figure 1) was recently renovated at a cost of $800.00 and is equipped with an intercommunication system, a ventilating system, and three cells. It is recommended that in long-range plans consideration be given to moving the jail to the basement of the Patterson Building if that building is made the Town Hall (see Figure 7). This move would both locate the jail closer to the police station and free the land on which it is now located (a valuable piece of property). The property could then be used in another way by the town or be traded or sold and the revenues used suitably by the town. It is suggested that the site be used to provide additional land, if it is needed, for the new fire station.

In purchasing future police cars, it is recommended that the town buy inexpensive models and replace them at, or slight before, 50,000 miles. The cars themselves should be in the lower price range, as they are less expensive not only in original cost of purchase but also in cost of operation and maintenance (particularly in body repairs necessitated by collisions). Inexpensive cars also often have small wheel bases which permit a high degree of maneuverability.[1/]

It is further recommended that better and more up to date records be kept. Two examples are arrests, citing clearly the location of the crime; and a car log, indicating how many miles were driven, by whom, and why.

1/ Information concerning police vehicles may be found in O.W. Wilson. Police Administration (New York: McGraw Hill, 1963), p. 445.

RESCUE SQUAD

The Maxton Rescue Squad, a private organization, was created in 1963. Since then, it has been a very active part of the life of Maxton. The equipment of the rescue squad is in good condition. Equipment includes a car, a truck, a resuscitator, a boat, grappling hooks, and oxygen masks. For the next nine years, a car will be furnished annually by City Autos in Laurinburg. It is reasonable to assume that this arrangement will continue. The truck is bought by the rescue squad with monies obtained through its fund-raising activities. Funds allocated to the Rescue Squad from the town budget are used for insurance and repairs on the equipment. There are 15 active volunteer members.

Quarters are adequate. There is a garage behind the police station for a truck and car and a meeting room on the second floor of a nearby building (see Figure 1).

It is recommended as a long-range plan that the meeting room be moved to the building to be used for the new town office building. The rescue squad and the fire department could both meet in this room. Rescue squad vehicles could be kept nearby in the old fire station and addition (the proposed city garage -- see Figure 7).

CIVIL DEFENSE SQUAD

Maxton once had a civil defense squad, but interest lagged and the squad was disbanded. It is recommended that the civil defense squad be recreated. A great deal of federal financial aid is available, and the post of director could be filled, at least at first, by a man working part-time. It is especially timely to recreate interest in civil defense, for Federal Aid and interest in civil defense are rising, and the problem of what to do in the event of a nuclear attack is being seriously studied at many levels of Government. There is now available a State service which will help a civil defense director select shelter areas, for example. Other assistance is forthcoming.

W A T E R

The demand for water is related directly to population and is expressed in gallons per day per person (GPCD). This figure may vary greatly; but for the purposes of designing a water supply system, a general standard of demand is 150 GPCD. Demand here does not represent domestic consumption alone -- it also indicates all commercial and industrial uses, fire-fighting and street cleaning, and other uses. Using this standard, current average daily consumption of water in Maxton is estimated (estimates must be used as records are not available) at 262,500 gallons. This figure is arrived at by multiplying 150 by 1750, the estimated current population. Average daily consumption for 1985, when population is projected at 1786, is estimated at 267,900 gallons.

Water flows through force mains (under pressure) from the places where it is stored to locations where it is needed. Pressure is created either by pumps or by another force, such as the height of a water tank above the ground. Water can be stored in open or closed reservoirs, above or below ground. Because water flows under pressure, pipes may go both up and down hills and needn't be as restricted by topography as are sanitary and storm sewer mains.

The Maxton municipal water system was built in 1911. There have been few extensions of the system. Currently water is drawn from two wells drilled in 1962 and 1963. Each well supplies 350 gallons per minute (GPM). These wells replace one that caved in and one that was capped because of iron bacteria in the water. The wells are 107 and 161 feet deep respectively. Distribution is mostly inside the city limits.

Water flows through pipes of varying diameters. There are approximately 10,500 feet of pipe under four inches in diameter, 12,984 feet of 4 inch pipe, 12,056 feet of 6 inch pipe, 5,000 feet of 8 inch pipe, and 500 feet of 10 inch pipe in Maxton (see Figure 2). Fire protection requirements for the discharge of water at a high rate of speed

usually fix the minimum diameter of pipe to be used. Pipes of 4 inches and under in diameter are considered inadequate in size for fire fighting purposes. The American Insurance Association recommends that hydrants be tied into pipe a minimum of six inches in diameter.

Water is stored in a 200,000 gallon closed ground-level reservoir and in a 100,000 gallon elevated tank 100 feet high (see Figure 2). Because of the height and size of the latter facility it is possible to maintain a pressure of 80 pounds per square inch throughout the town. There are 100,000 gallons of water available at all times.

Another part of the water system is the pumps. The newly renovated (at a cost of $2,027.83) centrifugal pumps in Maxton are located in the fire station. They pump 350 and 500 gallons per minute respectively. The 350 GPM pump is fully automatic. The 500 GPM pump will be automated in 1967. These pumps force water from the reservoir to the tanks from whence it is forced, by the pressure of the tank's elevation, into the mains and throughout the town.

Water is metered in Maxton. As of August, 1966, there were 426 meters within the corporate limits. The facts that here were 520 dwelling units in Maxton in 1960[1/] in addition to numerous other uses such as businesses which were also metered; that additional dwelling units have been erected since the 1960 figure was recorded; and that six of the water meters are located outside of town lead to the obvious conclusion that not all homes in Maxton are served by the municipal water system. It is not always necessary to connect to municipal water supplies; however, the town should take measures to insure that those who do not have city water are connected to sanitary supply.

Where water is supplied out of town, the rate that is charged is twice that paid by town residents. In 1962, an engineering study was done by Matthews and Company, Laurinburg. It was estimated that the cost to correct deficiencies in and renovate the

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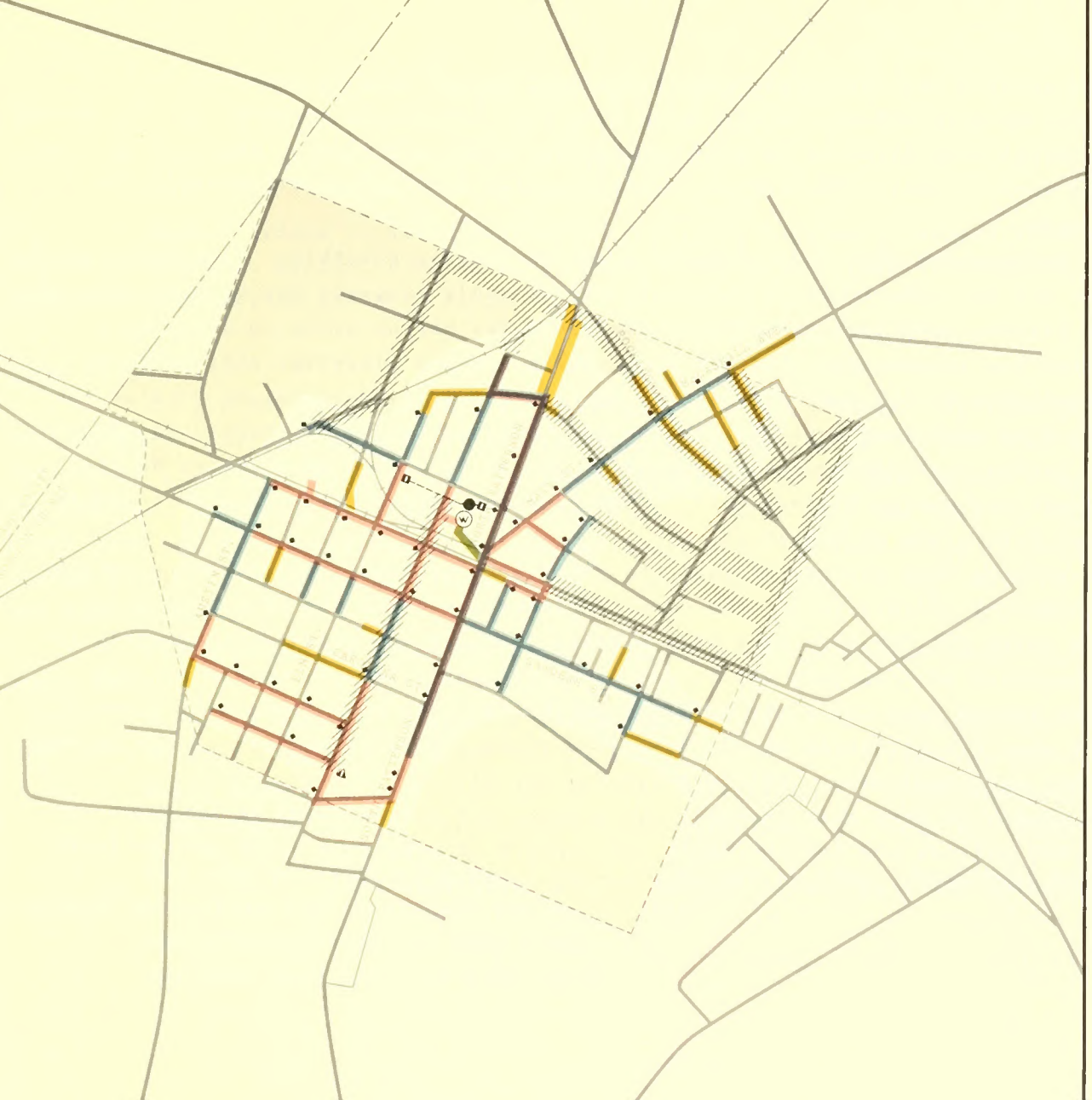
[1/] U.S. Bureau of the Census. 1960 Census of Population (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office), 1961.

WATER SYSTEM



LEGEND:
- 10" PIPE
- 8" PIPE
- 6" PIPE
- 4" PIPE
- 2" AND UNDER
- ELEVATED TANK
- RESERVOIR
- WELL
- HYDRANT
- PROPOSED WELL
- PROPOSED WATER SERVICE
- AREA NOT SERVED

SOURCE:
MATTHEWS AND HOLLIS
ENGINEERS, LAURINBURG, N. C.

FIGURE 2

SCALE

existing system, drill a new well, and replace lines of 4" and less in diameter with larger lines would be $130,000.00. These funds will come out of the approved but not issued $185,000.00 municipal bond issue to be used jointly for sewer and water. Engineering plans will be begun by July 1, 1967. The renovated water system will make service available throughout the town.

It is recommended that this study be begun as soon as possible. Many mains are not large enough now for fire-fighting purposes, and valuable property may be destroyed if the corrections are not made soon. Further, some residents may be using an unsanitary supply. It is further recommended that the town insure, in its planning, that municipal water is made available to all town inhabitants not now using it. Extensions outside the city limits should be minimized until facilities are improved in this incorporated area.

It is further recommended that pipe of 8, 10, or 12 inches in diameter be laid to and in the areas designated "industrial" on the proposed zoning map. Pipe of 6 inches in diameter is of little use to industry.

It is evident that Maxton realizes the importance of improving the water system. Its 1966-1967 budget of $31,130.00 for the water department exceeds the 1965-1966 figure of $18,704.00 by about $13,000.00. This is a sizable increase and shows determination to progress. The increase in budgetary allocation is to be used primarily to pay for the automation of the second pump and a new well and extension. The bond issue will finance the new mains so that fire-fighting can be done more successfully in the future and provide extensions so that municipal water will be available for all.

Water supply is more than adequate for present and future needs as storage capacity is 300,000 gallons and the two wells are capable of supplying 1,000,000 gallons per day. The proposed third well will further enlarge this capacity.

W A S T E D I S P O S A L

REFUSE

Refuse refers to solid waste and to what is frequently termed garbage and trash. All solid waste in Maxton is taken to a garbage dump (see Figure 1) by the municipal personnel responsible for this task.

Dump

Of all the disposal methods -- dumping at sea, salvage, hog feeding, composting, incineration, sanitary landfill, and open dumping -- the latter is the most unsightly and odorous of all. The value of real estate in proximity to an open refuse dump is greatly depreciated. The dump is a perpetual fire hazard. Rats from the dump consume and pollute foods that are growing or stored in nearby areas. Insects that breed in dumps and birds having access to them spread diseases. Foul odors and smoke rising from the dumps pollute the atmosphere.

The garbage and trash collection schedule for the incorporated area of Maxton is shown below:

3 days a week	garbage collection	from the back of the house
2½ days a week	trash collection	from the curb
every morning	trash and garbage collection	from commercial backlots
twice daily	trash and garbage collection	from the three schools

The town provides no garbage service outside of town. Equipment and personnel involved in garbage and trash work are as follows:

one 1954 GMC open bed dump truck

one 1960 Ford open bed dump truck

one 1958 Chevrolet pick up

two full-time employees from the "central pool" of six men serving also sanitation facilities, the streets, and the cemetery.

The method most recommended for disposal of solid waste is sanitary landfill. A properly operated landfill operation is neither unsightly nor a breeding ground for vermin. It can also be used in conjunction with land reclamation projects such as the filling in of low or marshy areas. In a landfill operation, garbage and rubbish are compacted and covered with earth. Proper compaction, which reduces the volume of most refuse by 75 percent, is accomplished by running back and forth over the refuse with heavy crawler-type equipment. Sanitary landfills should be planned by persons knowledgeable about them.

Equipment needed is not expensive. In landfills that serve populations of 5,000 or less, small crawler-type tractors capable of compacting refuse and backfilling are available at a cost of less than $4,000.00. These units cannot normally make original excavations, but a contractor could be employed to dig trenches and stockpile cover material. Cost for this activity would probably be approximately $30.00-$40.00 per month.

It is recommended that the town officials of Maxton switch to the landfill method of refuse disposal. Maxton residents know from personal experience that the dump is a black mark on the town. The marshy and low land around Maxton is a prime place to locate a landfill. In addition, this land, since it can be used for little else, may be quite cheap. Further, after it is filled in, the land could be devoted to another use, the most possible of which is recreational. A scenic park overlooking the Shoe Heel Creek or some other recreational spot should be in the back of city officials' minds when they select a site.

The Town Clerk reports that two new trucks are needed to replace the existing vehicles. It is suggested that a packer truck be considered. This truck would save its cost in a very short time. Its advantage is that it compresses trash and garbage. Waste

then takes up a small amount of space, and fewer trips must be made to the dump. It would also be a much more pleasing sight about town than a flat-bed truck loaded with garbage and trash. An additional flat-bed truck could be used for hauling tree limbs.

It is recommended that the town consider ways to curtail unauthorized dumping outside of town. Many of those whose garbage and trash the town does not collect dump their garbage about the countryside. Suggestions appear below. Others should also be discussed.

1. Provide authorized dumping places, such as particular hours at the landfill.
2. Step-up law enforcement proceedings against littering.
3. Work with state agencies such as the Highway Patrol and with county agencies.
4. Form a committee to sponsor a one-day clean-up campaign. Publicize the event well and encourage area residents to gather up bottles and cans and take them to a central place -- for example, a town parking lot -- where they will be paid a quarter of a cent per bottle or can. This idea has been tried very successfully in many areas.

It is further recommended that a more advantageous method be developed for collecting refuse. In particular, the method should be less time-consuming than that which is presently used. Inefficient refuse collection costs the taxpayers money. There follow two possible methods of collection which would mean less time spent by city employees.

1. Collection at the curb. This method entails the householder's moving the garbage can to the front of the house where the trash collectors empty it into the truck, and replace it at the curb. The householder then returns the can to the rear of the house. Official town policy designates the days in which cans are permitted at the curb.

2. Collection at the rear of the house. This method makes unnecessary the moving of garbage cans. The city employee involved goes from back door to back door using a wheeled cart to collect the garbage. Garbage is transferred from the cans to large plastic cans located in the cart. The refuse collector then pushes the cart, through back lots, to the next house where he repeats the operation. The process continues until the cart is full, whereupon it is emptied into the packer truck.

It is recommended also that a law be passed stating specifications for garbage and trash containers; requiring their enclosure and regulating the type of enclosure used, and such other specifications as may seem necessary. Enclosures are recommended both to promote an attractive utility and to keep animals away from the garbage. Trash container regulations could set a uniform can size and construction that would be both easy to carry and resistant to the elements. If containers of one type were ordered in bulk, cost would be considerably reduced. It is very important that cans be resistant to corrosion, have tight fitting lids to prevent animals getting at their contents, and be lightweight and easy to carry.

SEWERAGE

Among the major physical facilities provided by a municipality that directly affect and relate to sound community development are pipe lines and treatment structures for disposing of storm and sanitary sewage. Sewerage is a network of drains and pipes used to collect liquid wastes of a city for subsequent treatment and disposal. Sanitary sewers collect waste liquid from plumbing systems and carry it to a sewage treatment plant. Storm sewers are extensions and elaborations upon natural water courses.

Sewers and sewage treatment plants can be major instruments of planning policy. These facilities are provided in response to both existing demand and probable future development plans. Their placement may be in furtherance of a municipal policy designed to stimulate development in selected areas.

Storm Sewerage

In an area undeveloped by man, water has its own channels such as gentle swales that can become streams and rivulets to carry rainwater. As these natural channels are changed or built upon, man must find a substitute for the method of water disposal which he has destroyed. He also must provide for much greater flow than was handled before the land was developed, for water cannot soak into roofs and parking lots as it could into wooded soil. Water runoff channels are very important as means of protecting a community from flood damage, disease, and property damage. It is thus of the essence that storm sewers be built and that they be adequate to handle runoff.

Normally, storm sewage contains no harmful organic wastes and can, therefore, be discharged directly into a natural water course (in this case, the Shoe Heel Creek). Further, because no treatment is necessary, the storm sewage can flow into Shoe Heel Creek at a number of points rather than to a central treatment plant. Pumps which force water

to flow against gravity are, therefore, unnecessary. Thus, the operation is rendered less expensive.

The storm sewer system in Maxton is a separate system, as it should be, from the sanitary sewer system. However, since the system was built in 1911, little care has been taken of it; and as inhabitants know, there is often flooding during rains. Pipes and drains are inadequate, rusted out, stuffed with debris. The Maxton Storm Sewer System appears in Figure 3. Pipes that are inadequate in size are also indicated.

Plans for the future are definite. A sum of $50,000.00 - 73.5% of the town's $68,000 share of funds from the State Road Bond Issue -- is to be used to renovate existing storm sewer lines on state roads. The North Carolina State Highway Commission will do the work. Work will consist of substituting pipe for ditches behind the R.B. Dean School, in front of the Methodist Church on U.S. 74, and on Central Street parallel to the Seaboard Air Line Railroad on the edge of town. A cleaning of all storm sewer lines is also part of the plan.

Sanitary Sewerage

Sanitary sewage is potentially both offensive and dangerous to health. It should not, therefore, be discharged directly into a stream, as the result would be severe health hazards, death to fish life, and the impossibility of using the stream for purposes other than sewage disposal without pretreatment of the water. This treatment is extremely expensive.

After years of dumping raw sewage into Shoe Heel Creek, Maxton is contemplating building a "complete treatment" plant. This decision will lead to a great reduction in Shoe Heel Creek's pollution. Funds for this project would come from the approved $185,000.00 bond issue. Federal grants are another possible source of aid. The capacity of the plant will be 400,000 gallons per day.

STORM DRAINAGE

LEGEND:

UNDERGROUND PIPE DRAINAGE

OPEN DITCH DRAINAGE

DIRECTION OF FLOW

SOURCE:
DRAINAGE MAP OF MAXTON.

FIGURE 3

N

SCALE

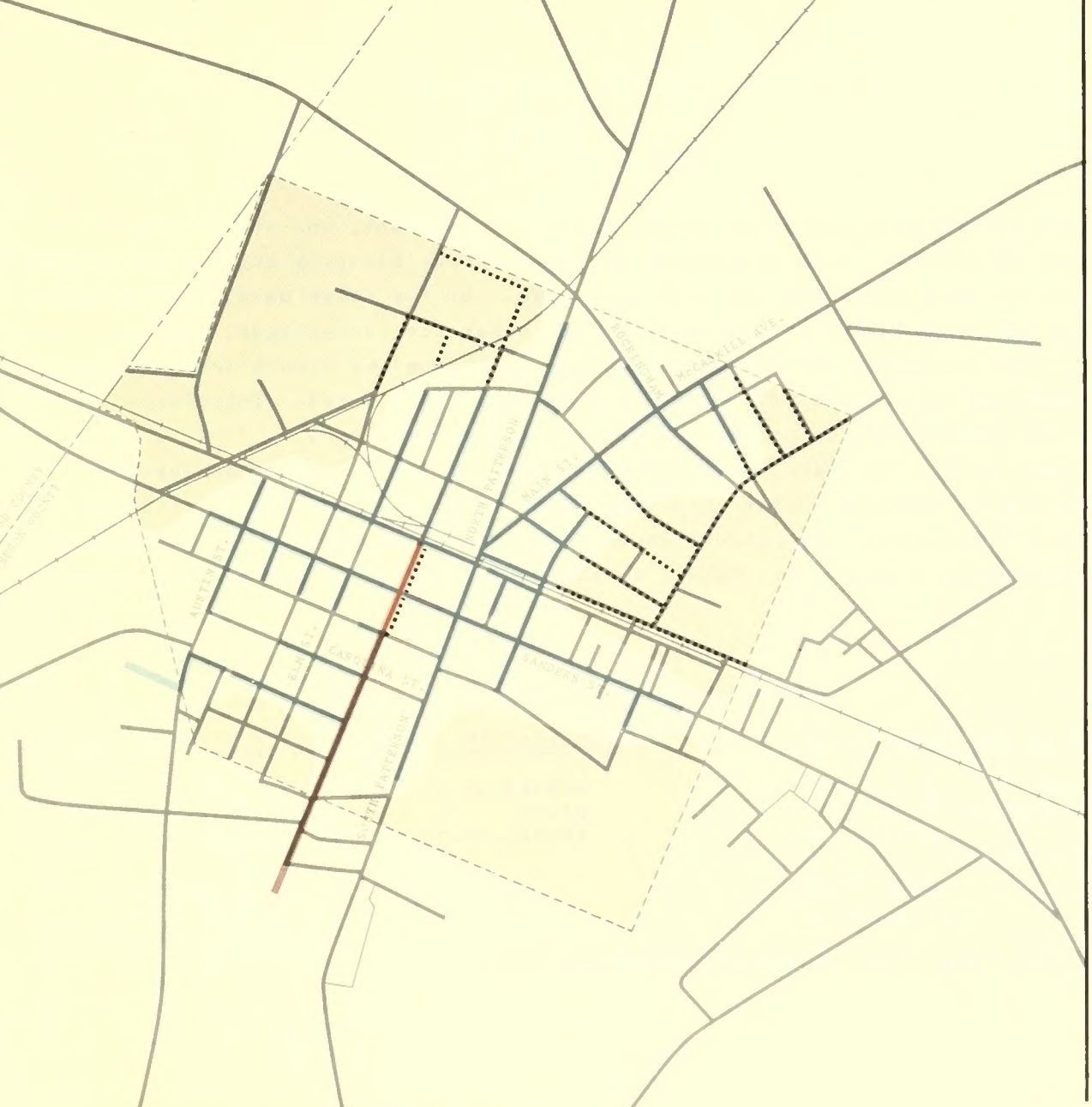
Currently, all sewage flow in Maxton is by gravity. Where this is not possible, expensive pumping stations must be built. In future plans for Maxton, force mains are foreseen. The town should be sure that the plant will be placed in such a location that most of the sewage will arrive there by gravity flow. Existing and proposed sewerage is shown in Figure 4.

Sewer service will continue to cost a base rate in town, and twice that amount for those who hook up to the system but live outside the town.

It is recommended that all of the town be provided sewer service. As can be seen from Figure 4, there are some parts of town which are without sewer service. Many of the homes which are not sewered are on extremely small lots, and thus should, for health reasons alone, be connected to a sewer. The town should remember that although sewer lines cost money, an epidemic of communicable disease might cost more than money.

Because there are no records, it is necessary to estimate the amount of sewage currently being dumped into Shoe Heel Creek from Maxton. The same figure is used as that employed in the "Water" section of this report - 150 GPCD, or 262,500 gallons total in 1965, 267,900 gallons in 1985. This quantity of sewage can be handled by the proposed sewage treatment plant. It may seem that the plant will need enlarging shortly after 1985, but this belief is probably unfounded; for a great deal of the 150 GPCD used finds its way to locales other than sanitary sewers. Examples are water used in fire fighting, which usually flows into storm sewers; and water used for irrigation.

If records were kept of both water consumption and quantities of sewage discharged they could be used in planning to meet future needs. Planning without knowledge of the past is planning in the dark.



SEWER SYSTEM

LEGEND:

- 15 INCH SEWER LINE
- 10 INCH SEWER LINE
- 8 INCH SEWER LINE
- PROPOSED SEWER LINE
- AREA NOT SERVED

SOURCE: TOWN OF MAXTON SEWER MAP

FIGURE 4

N

0 1000 2000

FEET

SCALE

T R A N S P O R T A T I O N

STREETS

A street system is a permanent thing, a heavy investment, and one of the structuring spines of a city. The importance of proper street planning must be recognized by all. A mistake is very permanent and very expensive. On the other hand, well planned and built streets and roads will, in conjunction with other town advantages, aid in attracting residents, business, and industry, thereby enlarging the town's tax base; enlarge state allocations via Powell Bill funds; and if properly planned, contribute immeasurably to the comfort and happiness of the citizens of the town.

The first streets in Maxton were paved in 1924. Today, the Town of Maxton maintains 11.4[1/] miles of streets in the town (see Figure 5). The 6.66[2/] miles of state roads in town are maintained by the State Highway Commission. In addition to maintenance, the town paves two blocks a year. The blocks in the greatest need of paving have highest priority.

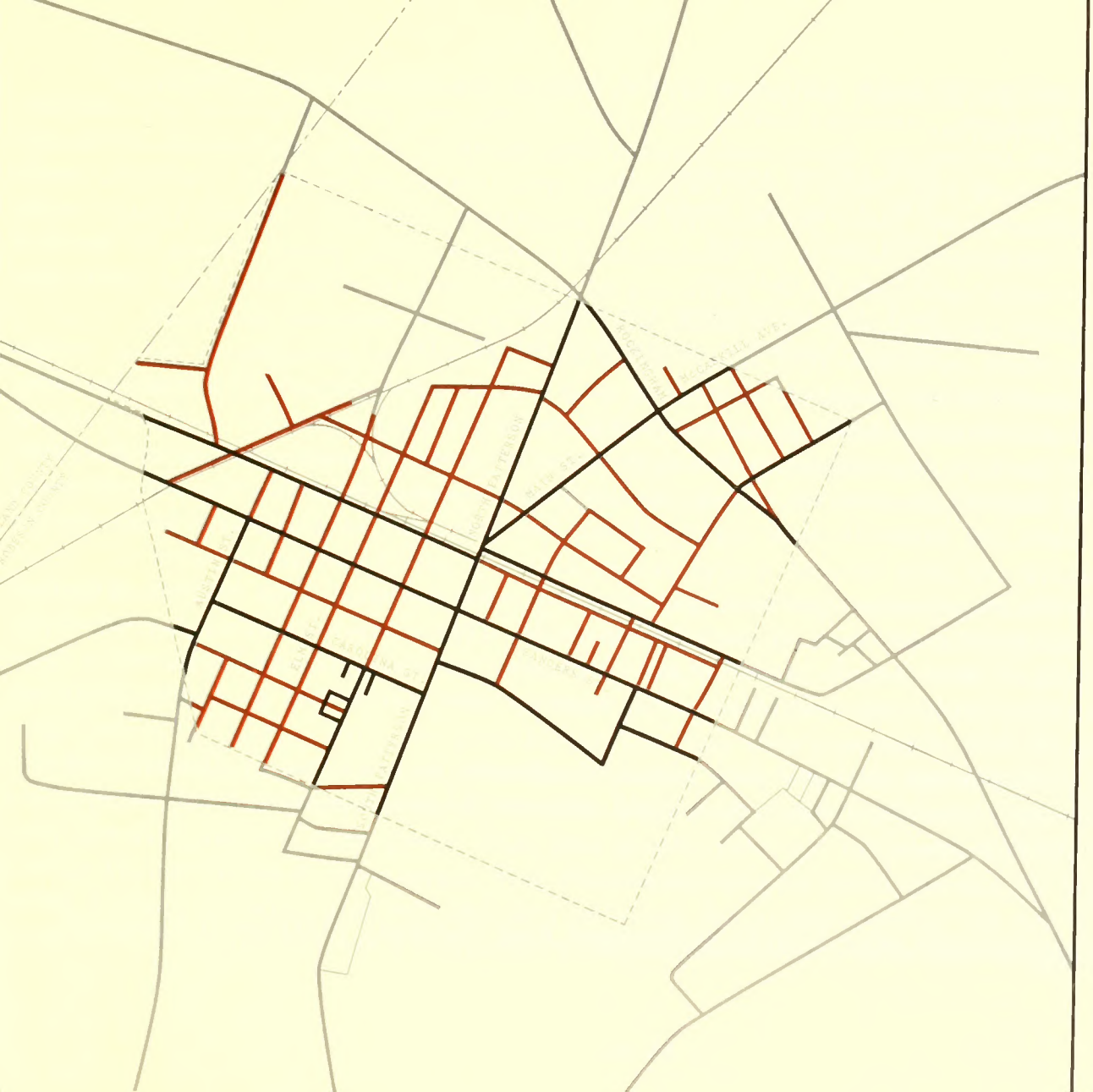
TABLE 7

MAXTON TOWN STREETS, 1966

Maintained By the Town of Maxton		Maintained By the N.C. State Highway Comm.	
unsurfaced	2.70 miles	gravel or stone	.22 miles
soil and gravel	3.64 miles	paved	6.26 miles
paved	4.42 miles	paved school drives	.18 miles
less than 16' wide	.64 miles		
	11.40 miles		6.66 miles

1/ SOURCE: Powell Bill Map, Town of Maxton, submitted 1966.

2/ Ibid.



STREET MAINTENANCE

LEGEND:
MAINTAINED BY CITY
MAINTAINED BY STATE

SOURCE: POWELL BILL MAP, TOWN OF MAXTON

FIGURE 5

SCALE

The municipally-owned equipment used in street construction and maintenance consists of the following:

1966 street sweeper
1955 front-end loader
1958 motor grader
1954 A.C. tractor
Back hoe attachment for tractor
Rotary lawnmower attachment for tractor

No sidewalk construction in Maxton is done at the town's expense. Sidewalks and curb and gutter are assessed 100% against property owners.

The streets in the central business district of town are swept each morning. The remainder of the streets in town are swept once to twice a week. Further, the tractor and lawnmower cut grass and weeds in road rights-of-way and lawns (on request) at a cost of $3.00 per lot.

There are 83 on-street parking spaces in the downtown area. The Central Business District Study assessed this space as very inadequate[1/]. There are no parking meters or off-street parking. There is one signal light where U.S. 74 crosses South Patterson Street. Street name signs are obelisk-shaped. Street illumination will be discussed in another section of this report.

It is recommended that the town give some thought to providing in the very near future a new system of street signs. This could improve the appearance of the town at relatively little expense.

1/ Maxton Central Business Area General Development Plan (Raleigh, Division of Community Planning, 1962.

General criteria for street name signs state that signs should be of one design, legible, and placed so that they can be seen over parked vehicles. Some of them could be placed on corner lamp posts, although additional posts would, of course, be needed. Some towns provide a frame of an unusual type which will add a great deal to the town's image. Metal signs, further, are more attractive than the old and faded obelisk-shaped markers mounted at ground level. If a subdivision ordinance is adopted, developers of new subdivisions can be required to install the street signs in at their own expense.

It is recommended that the town give thought to future street fixtures. Mail boxes, trash receptacles, police and fire alarm boxes, fire hydrants, power lines, parking meters, and regulatory signs can often lead to abysmal clutter. At the same time, these street fixtures, well-designed and planned for, can be an attractive addition to a town. Maxton does not have many of these fixtures now, but they may appear in the future. To prevent clutter, each fixture should be closely studied as to need, design, and placement before it is installed.

It is recommended that the town embark upon a general plan for street paving. Paving should not be determined exclusively by a policy that specifies two blocks per year, but rather in accordance with degree of need and in response to a plan. A growing town striving to attract business, industry, and residents cannot rely on unscientific methods for meeting the future. It is also to be remembered that streets can structure development by leading instead of following it. For this reason, it is recommended that the town consult again its Land Development Plan. This plan was developed by town and technicians working together for a two-year period of time. Money and time were spent on this project, and the town should reap some profit from its investment. Town officials should review the Land Development Plan recommendations on which streets to close and which streets to open, plan and set up a priority for street paving. It would also be good to take up the problem of the sketch thoroughfare plan, which has not been mutually

adopted by the Highway Commission and the town. If mutual adoption takes place, the town can be sure of the Highway Commission's plans; and the Highway Commission will be less plagued by houses built in the rights-of-way of proposed roads, because inhabitants of the town will know locations of all proposed roads.

It is recommended that the town consider again the proposals relative to streets that were advanced in the central business area study[1/]. This study estimated that the central business area needs an additional 141,000 square feet of parking space to serve its businesses. The provision of this amount of off-street parking space, step by step, is a very important goal which Maxton should set for itself. The result of such an action might well be a burst of new business and activity in the downtown area. For it has long been known that people will shop where they can park; they are not interested in shopping in an area where it will be difficult for them. Sites for off-street parking areas are proposed in the central business area study and Figure 7 of this report.

1/ Division of Community Planning, Maxton Central Business Area General Development Plan (Raleigh: Division of Community Planning, 1962).

AIRPORT

Because the Town of Maxton owns one-half of the Airpine Industrial Park (the other half is owned by Laurinburg), it also owns one-half of the airfield in that park. This airport is located approximately three miles west of town.

Once a military field, the airfield has unusually long runways. There are three runways of 150' x 6500', capable of serving most of today's aircraft. One of the runways is lighted at night. There are also perimeter taxiways and a large parking apron 6,000 feet long and 300 feet wide capable of storing many aircraft. The interior triangle formed by the three runways is graded, drained, and turfed. All pavement is Portland cement concrete.

This airfield is a source of pleasure to owners and future owners of private aircraft who reside in Maxton, and a great attraction for business and industry. The airfield is, therefore, of real importance to Maxton. The town should insure that it is properly maintained. This is a great asset which should not be allowed to deteriorate.

S C H O O L S

Located in Maxton are two public schools and one private school (Carolina Military Academy). This report deals with the public schools.

The school district which the Maxton Schools serve is Maxton Township. The boundaries are somewhat flexible, however, as the existing arrangement is that the county schools take the township's Indian students and the township takes an equal number of white and Negro students from the county. The school board consists of five members, four men and one woman, appointed for terms of two years by the State Legislature. School taxes are paid to the county and then prorated back to the schools by the County Commissioners, on the basis of children enrolled. The tax rate is 51¢ per $100.00. Enrollment in Maxton schools is 5.12% of total county enrollment.

The first public school was built in Maxton in 1881. Today, there are two schools in Maxton, each offering education from the first through the twelfth grades. Each school site is 11 acres.

TABLE 8

FACTS ABOUT MAXTON SCHOOLS AS OF FEBRUARY, 1966

Name of School	Date Built	Grades	Rooms	Capacity[3]	Enrollment	Over Enrolled	Teachers	No. Books in Library	Other Facilities
R.B. Dean School									
Primary	1956	1-3	8[1]	240	249	Yes	8	--	Gym
Elementary	1949[2]	4-8	15[1]	450	428	No	14	1,417	Shop (1951)
High School	1914[2]	9-12	10	300	239	No	10	2,820	Cafeteria (1965)
Maxton Public School									
Elementary	1957	1-6	8	240	190	No	8	2,600	Cafeteria (1952)
High School	1924	7-12	9	270	189	No	9	2,735	Gymnasium (1952)

[1] Includes one temporary classroom.

[2] This building was completely remodeled in 1950.

[3] This is on a very permissive standard of 30 students per room, cited in F. Stuart Chapin, Jr. Urban Land Use Planning (Urbana: University of Illinois, 1963), p. 359.

Each school has a principal who acts also as guidance counselor. The principal of the Maxton Public Schools is the superintendent of schools in Maxton. The curriculum stresses general education. College preparatory courses are available, however. 80% of Maxton Public School graduates go on to some kind of school, while 30% of R. B. Dean graduates follow this route. Dropouts in the first five months of the 1965-66 school year were five from Maxton Public Schools, and 20 from the R. B. Dean School.

There are no enrollment projections for the school system. Businessmen have been polled by the Superintendent of Schools. They expect a 20% increase in enrollment in the next five years. It would be wise for enrollment to be projected in a more scientific fashion so that a more statistical figure can be arrived at. This figure could then be balanced against that given by the businessmen, who are probably thinking more in terms of new residents than of birth rate, cohort survival, and other methods of computing population.

It is quite evident that school expansion will be necessary in the near future; for, although town population as a whole has been declining, the number of school-age residents is rising (see Table 2). Obviously, an enlarged educational plant is needed. It is not obvious, however, that this expansion should occur in Maxton itself. All of Robeson County is involved in any discussion of school expansion, and any such study should be county-wide.

In connection with class size, it should be noted that to properly serve current (in many cases too large for existing facilities) enrollment and at a conservative rate of 30 students per teacher,[1/] R. B. Dean Primary School needs one more teacher, and R. B. Dean Elementary School needs one more teacher. This situation should be remedied. Using

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[1/] N. C. Department of Public Instruction.

the same pupil-teacher ratio, it can be seen that the R. B. Dean High School has two, Maxton Elementary two, and Maxton High School three, more teachers than are called for. There may, of course, be factors involved, and more intensive study should be made of this situation.

General standards state that a school site should be at least five acres in size, with an additional acre per 100 pupils.[1/] It can be seen that the 11 acre R. B. Dean site is too small. It should have at least 14 acres to serve existing needs (five acres plus nine acres for the 916 pupils). The Maxton Public Schools site is, on the other hand, sufficiently large. There are 379 pupils involved, and the site is 11 acres. Theoretically, approximately two hundred more children could be provided for on this site, were there sufficient teachers and space in the classrooms.

It is true that new sites are not desperately needed now. However, sites should be selected long before they are needed, due to inflated land costs later, and to the fact that there may, in the future, be no large tracts of land available at the proper location. Those who wait to select school sites are thus often forced to use less desirable sites and/or to locate far from the homes they serve. The Land Development Plan for Maxton indicated vacant land which could be used for school expansion (see Figure 7 of this report). There is vacant land available now for addition to the existing school sites, which are located close to the population they would serve. It is recommended that reorganization of the Robeson County School system be begun now, while there is still room for expansion. No purchase of land should be contemplated before reorganization takes place.

1/ National Council on School House Construction, Guide for Planning School Plants (Nashville, Tennessee: Peabody College). 1958.

The following standards are intended to help in school site selection.

1. Travel distance. The American Public Health Association Committee on the Hygiene of Housing recommends the following maximum distances for one-way walk to school (see Figure 6).

   Elementary - 1/4-1/2 mile
   Junior High - 3/4-1 mile
   Senior High - 1-1 1/2 mile

   It can be seen from Figure 6 that in their present locations the schools are well located with respect to these recommendations. Maximum suggested distance by conveyance is 30 minutes one-way.

2. Small children should not have to cross major arteries.

3. High schools should be close to major arteries for maximum ease of transportation for driving students, football games, etc. In other words, high schools can easily be located away from centers of population.

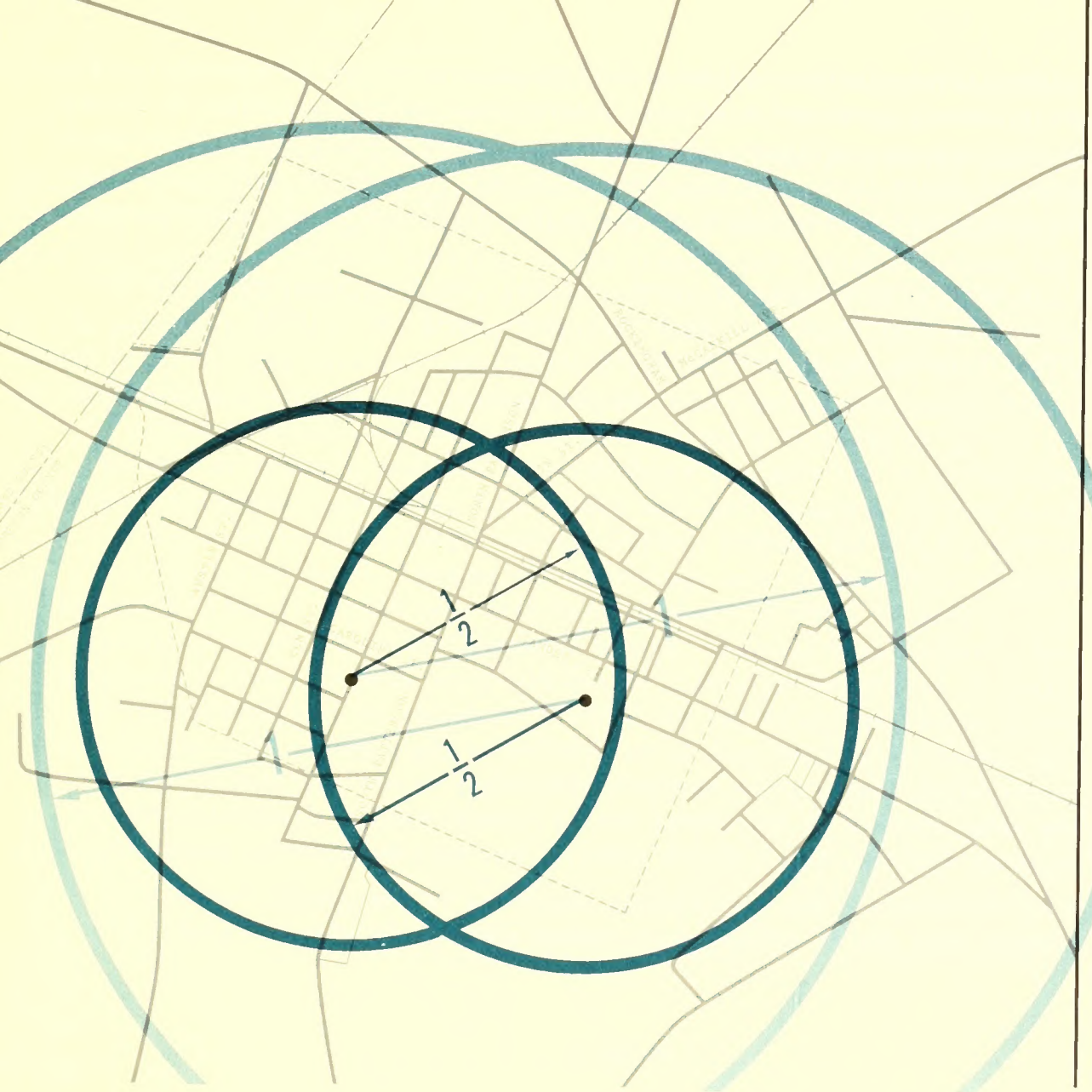
The National Committee of School District Reorganization of the National Education Association reports that for maximum efficiency, enrollment should be the following:

TABLE 9

ENROLLMENT STANDARDS AND A COMPARISON WITH MAXTON

School	Minimum		Ideal		R.B. Dean School		Maxton Public School	
	Children	Teachers	Children	Teachers	Children	Teachers	Children	Teachers
Kindergarten plus 1-6	175	7	300	12	552	17	190	8
Secondary and Jr. and Sr. High	300*	12	Jr. 700-1500 Sr.1000-2000		420	16	189	9

* Including 75 children from each age group.



WALKING DISTANCE TO SCHOOLS

LEGEND:

½ MILE WALK

1 MILE WALK

FIGURE 6

N

SCALE

It can be easily seen that the R. B. Dean Elementary School is now too large to operate efficiently. The figures point to consolidation on the elementary level, as the R. B. Dean School has too many children, and the Maxton Public Schools need 110 children in order to attain the ideal level. On the other hand, while the R. B. Dean School can operate with some efficiency as regards to grades 7-12, the Maxton Public Schools cannot do so.

These are general standards, of couse, and have not been tailored to Maxton. Nonetheless, it would be wise to bear in mind what these standards relate.

Additional reasons for consolidation follow:

1. Economic - A certain number of children must attend a school to justify the outlay in physical plant and equipment. The Department of Public Instruction of the State of North Carolina has done a number of studies which show an extremely high per capita cost (plus very inadequate programs) in high schools of 100-200 pupils. In fact, per capita costs do not decrease until school size approaches 750 people. Costs then level off until a size of 1,500 is reached, when unit cost begins to rise because of highly specialized courses. In the meantime, offerings to the individual expand in proportion to size. It can easily be seen that this logic leads beyond consolidation of the two schools in Maxton to consolidation at the high school level with some other schools in the county. This would seem particularly likely since Maxton's enrollment is the smallest of any of the other schools in the county system (County Schools, Lumberton Schools, Fairmont Schools, Saint Paul's Schools, Red Springs Schools, Maxton Schools).

2. Diversification - The most obvious advantage is the greater variety of courses that can be offered in a larger school. As they now stand, the

schools taken separately are too small to offer, at reasonable cost, the type of program people are increasingly demanding for their children.

It should be stressed, in conclusion, that town population decline does not necessarily mean that school-age population is declining. Often, the decline is caused by those in their productive years emigrating (see Tables 2 and 3) from the town, while in fact the number of children enrolled in the schools may continue to grow for some time.

It is recommended that a school population study with projections be undertaken in the very near future. If trends continue, there will certainly be a growth in the number of school age children (see Tables 2 and 3). Arrangements should be made to accommodate these children and provide a high level of service to them.

R E C R E A T I O N

Government's concern for recreation is relatively new. Today, however, arguments are no longer needed to prove that provision of recreation is a necessary and desirable function of modern government. Recreation is necessary for the physical, mental, emotional, and moral health and well-being of the individual and society. It is not a frill or a luxury. It is just as necessary, although in a more subtle way, as are police and fire protection.

Need for recreation is increasing. The reasons for this in Maxton are rising income so that more money is left over after food, clothing, and shelter are provided for; and more and more time off from work and chores. Recreation has an economic value, too. Industries have found that it helps attract employees. In turn, recreation attracts industries who are looking for new locations. Further, accidents and juvenile delinquency are reduced when children have a place to play out of the street and where there is an organized recreation program.

Along with the growing need for recreation and growing recognition of its importance has come a tremendous increase in the provision of recreation facilities by local governments. In 1900, no city operated a playground or recreation department. In 1955, more than $375 million was spent by municipalities in the United States for these parks and services.[1/]

Maxton provides public recreational service in the summer in the form of a trained instructor who supervises swimming classes and other recreational activities. Physical facilities of the schools are used. Funds for these services are contributed by the town at the rate of $100.00 a year. The rest of the money comes from a private group

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1/ National Recreation Association, 1965 Recreation and Park Yearbook (New York: The National Recreation Association, 1955), p. 43.

of nine men interested in recreation who seek contributions annually.

In addition, there is a "private" park (owned by the American Legion) equipped with various articles of play equipment. Although this is a private park, all are welcome. The same policy applies to the Legion Building itself and to the small cabin located on the same piece of property. (See Figure 1.) The American Legion Building is the town's recreation center. Jaycees, Womax, Garden Club, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and Cub Scouts meet here.

It is recommended that the town enter more wholeheartedly into the Maxton recreational program. The best program would be to budget money ahead to buy parkland, the sites having been selected through a recreation study. Failing this, parkland can be bought in small bits that gradually become a large recreation area. In the Development Plan for Maxton park sites are recommended which would serve the needs of the Maxton population for many years (see also Figure 7).

What kinds of parks are needed? It would not surprise Maxton residents to know that some lots in town are so small and/or badly drained and/or littered that there is really not enough play space for children. As a result, they play in the street or in other unsanitary and dangerous places. To remedy this difficulty, a playground is suggested for the location specified in Figure 7. The playground can be purchased, constructed, and developed by neighborhood group and civic organizations. Many of the furnishings can be bought cheaply (sewer pipe), found (old tree trunks), or made (see-saws). Plastic-coated wire fence can be provided at low cost. If a dilapidated house were razed to provide space, the area could be immensely upgraded.

Land acquisition cost may be reduced by use of tax-delinquent land programs and Federal Open Space Funds, which give grants up to 50% of cost of land. Further, the town is encouraged to investigate the possibility of reaching an agreement with the Maxton Housing Authority which is now concerned with a project in the same general area as the

proposed playground. A certain amount of recreational space will be included in that project, and it may be possible for the town to contribute monies to enlarge the playground, so that it could be used by more people. Mooresville has made use of a similar opportunity.

Most of the recreation areas proposed in the Land Development Plan consist of long narrow bands along drainage ditches in areas which are not now built up. Drainage ditches and the areas adjacent them, where it would not be advisable to erect buildings, are good recreational sites. During flood times, nothing in the way of buildings is damaged as recreational land is largely open. Further, land here is not expensive. Finally, in addition to providing a park, the town would, by owning the land, minimize or eliminate the possibility of building construction in the low areas subject to flooding.

The fact that these proposed parks are in drainage areas may make it possible for the town to acquire them as drainage easements. In addition, the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development makes funds available for the purchase of parkland as well as for urban beautification and open space. "Greenspan" is another open space program, administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The park areas could be kept as open space until the town could develop them. Some possibilities for development include ball parks, tennis courts, picnic areas, and a community building.

It is recommended that Maxton continue and enlarge its public supervised recreation program. The number of children with "nothing to do" is greatly decreased by this simple and relatively inexpensive practice. A full-time recreation department with at least one full-time employee is not beyond eventual consideration by the town board.

It is recommended that the town rent one of the vacant buildings in the Central Business Area and renovate and equip it as a teen center. This establishment would be a place for teenagers to dance, talk, eat, and generally gather in the evenings. This type of service is usually very popular with parents and well-patronized by their children.

Experienced youth recreation supervisors should be employed to run the teen center. This type of establishment provides the benefits of supervised recreation mentionned previously while helping the young by giving them a place of their own.

L I B R A R Y

The Gilbert Patterson Memorial Library first opened in 1937. The library is not maintained by public funds, but all are welcome. The library consists of three rooms in a frame building on Patterson Street in the Central Business Area. It is heated by a stove in the center of the front room, and supplied with comfortable chairs. The library is open every weekday afternoon 17 hours per week. It is used mainly by school children.

The library is sponsored by the Woman's Civic Club, which pays for maintenance and contributes in other ways. As of January 30, 1966, there were 5,053 volumes. In 1964-1965, 2,300 books were circulated. There are few reference books, although the library owns two sets of encyclopedias.

Few small town libraries can provide enough books for the town in which they are located. It was for this reason that the county library system was set up. A county library makes possible a bookmobile service and revolving collections which circulate among the libraries in the county. It also provides the services of professional librarians. It is recommended that the Woman's Civic Club, the Town Officials, and other interested groups bring pressure and concern to bear on this problem. Robeson County is one of the two counties (Alexander is the other) in the entire state without a county library system. The county is behind the times and should be brought up-to-date. In addition, Robeson County, and in turn the Gilbert Patterson Library, are missing out on the considerable funds, both federal and state, which are available -- to county libraries and their branches. These funds can be used for construction, book purchase, and many other items. Maxton residents and officials should look into the possibility of forming a "friends of the library" committee and working diligently for a county library. The state library in Raleigh will help these groups organize. Public opinion is a powerful force and should be used in this situation. Because the Woman's Civic Club is turning

the library over to a corporation with a Board of Directors, the latter group will presumably have more time to devote exclusively to it and may very well be able to form an organization with other towns in the county to promote a county library.

It is recommended that if a county library system is established in Robeson County, the Gilbert Patterson Library become a branch of this county system and renovate part of the first floor of the Patterson Building into a suitable library area if it seems feasible after a study. It is in the Central Business Area and many people pass by it daily. The Patterson Building is, in fact, probably the focal point of the town and thus a prime site for a library. A location on the first floor would serve to attract visitors, and the handicapped and elderly could visit it with greater ease than if it were located on the second floor.

OTHER COMMUNITY FACILITIES

TOWN OFFICE

The Maxton Town Office (see Figure 1) was built around 1900 as a post office. It became the town office in 1944, when these facilities were moved to the present building from the second floor of the Patterson Building. The one story brick building is antiquated but adequate. In the building are located a conference room and the Town Clerk's office. The building is the official headquarters for all public groups and offices, but only the administrative section is quartered there. There are eight parking spaces about the building. None is reserved. This building is adequate in size but does not dominate neighboring buildings. It is not obvious that it is the "Town Hall". It is not a striking building.

Some communities are fortunate enough to have an image -- something that symbolizes them and makes them easier to remember. A good example of such an image is the United States Capitol Building -- the image or symbol of Washington, D. C., as well as of the United States. Quite often some municipal building or community facility is the dominant element, and it is especially fortunate when this is the case, for the town can take the responsibility for keeping it up that can never be taken if the symbol of a town happens to be some private building or landmark. Maxton is indeed lucky. It does have a symbol, and part of that symbol is a community facility for which the public is responsible.

It is difficult for someone who is familiar with a spot to remember what he saw the first time he visited it -- what struck his eye. In the same way, after one has lived in a town for a brief period of time, the town itself fades into the background, becoming the familiar stage for his daily activities. This is not so, however, with the

visitor. He comes seldom, and the town jumps out at him. It is much more real to him than it is to town residents, for little of it is able to go to the back of his mind. It is for reasons such as this that residents of Maxton probably do not realize what a strong impression is made by the town clock. It is the dominant landmark in Maxton.

The town clock (see cover) sits atop the Patterson Building (formerly the post office and originally erected by Archie Patterson as a bank, the flatiron building, bounded by Patterson and McCaskill Streets (see Figure 1), was built in 1911), and is leased from the building's owner by the town. The building and clock (added at a cost of $1,500 shortly after the building was erected) is a real landmark, which gives the town its image. Large cities such as Saint Louis spend millions of dollars to develop an image which will make the city different from others. All Maxton needs to do to have an image is present the Patterson Building and its clock and no one will ever confuse it with any other town.

It is recommended that the town buy the Patterson Building and turn it into the Town Office. Located here, the Town Office would be more of a symbol of the town. Visitors would have a better image of the town and all would know where the "Town Hall" is. This may seem unimportant, but it is a known fact that citizens' civic interest and spirit are higher when there is something visible around which to rally.

The library, jail, and rooms for the rescue squad, the fire department, the town council, and public meetings would also be put in this building. The building could also house offices for the mayor, clerk, housing authority, building inspector, etc. This is not a necessary action, but it is recommended because an image is a very important thing to a town, and if the town owned the building, it could assure itself that that important landmark would remain. It is not good to have the first floor of such an important building occupied by a laundromat. Further, consolidation would tend to reduce maintenance costs.

Further, the building as it stands is a fire and health hazard. There is no means of access to the second floor; and the basement has at least a foot of water standing in it. In addition, it is not kept attractive. If it is not repaired, the building should be condemned.

The existing town office and the lot on which it stands can be used for another purpose (such as the fire station) by the city, sold, or traded for another needed land.

RECORDER'S COURT BUILDING

The Recorder's Court is located in perhaps the second most attractive public building in Maxton -- the old railroad station. Its color and textured roofing as well as its location (see Figure 1) make it an outstanding sight. It is also close enough to the fire station, police station, and Patterson Building to aid in the civic center complex -- which is not necessary in Maxton, but which is nonetheless rather a pleasant groups of buildings.

A Court Room and a Counseling Chamber make up the facilities in the building. By December 31, 1966, in conformance with the Court Reform, the building will be renovated at a cost of $5,500.00. From then on it will be a revenue-producing establishment, rented by the State.

It is recommended that the town make the most of this building by keeping it in good repair and by planting attractive flowers and bushes about it. Some unusual paving devices might also be introduced.

CITY GARAGE

The city garage in Maxton is a metal building located next to the fire station. Here are stored the three garbage trucks, the sweeper, the tractor, and the rotary lawnmower. A gas pump is located in front of the building.

Space seems adequate, but the building itself is extremely unattractive and unsteady in appearance. It is not a public building of which Maxton can be proud. It is, rather, an eyesore.

If the town expects the people of Maxton to repair their homes and show an interest in a more beautiful town, it should make sure that its own house is in order. It is recommended that this structure be torn down and the vehicles it stores moved to the existing fire station when a new fire station is built. Demolition cost would be minimal.

CEMETERIES

The Town Cemetery, Oak Grove, was established in 1910 and given to the Town by the Wilkersons. There are 600 family-size plots (each containing eight graves) in the 14-acre cemetery, of which 25 are still available. The available plots are in the new wing developed in 1957.

Because the interment rate in Maxton is about 35-40 per year, it is clear that more land will soon be needed. Added weight is given to this contention by the realization that New Cemetery (see below) should be closed, and that the people who use it now will then need some other cemetery.

The Town of Maxton maintains the cemetery and sells lots. The rate is ten dollars per grave for town residents and twenty dollars for nonresidents.

It is recommended that a five acre tract adjoining the cemetery be purchased (see Figure 7). With the addition of this acreage, the cemetery should be adequate through 1985. Before that time, another purchase of land would be necessary.

It is recommended that restrictions be put in the new parts of the cemetery on markers and on floral displays. Cast bronze markers set flush with the ground are cheaper to purchase and also make possible cheaper maintenance as mowing can be done more thoroughly and in less time. The restriction on flowers is proposed so that the maintenance crews are not forced to spend a great deal of their time collecting pots and dried flowers that have been blown about by the wind. Perhaps a certain day each week (if Maxton residents bring flowers that frequently) could be set aside as a flower day. Usually, however, flowers are restricted to holidays such as Christmas, Easter, Mother's Day, etc. These restrictions will both save the taxpayer's money and promote a more attractive cemetery.

The other cemetery used by town residents is variously known as Maxton Cemetery and New Cemetery. It is used primarily by Negroes. It is part of a privately owned tract

of land located southwest of town and began as a slave cemetery. Although graves are not sold off and burial is not encouraged on this site, the interment rate averages 25 per year. There is no maintenance provided and the area is grown up with weeds and grass. It has also been used as an unofficial dumping ground. There are no roads through the cemetery, and vehicular traffic must make its way along dirt tracks.

It is recommended that the Town alert county law enforcement and health officials to prohibit further interments in this cemetery. This use of the land does not have the sanction of the property owner. Further, an unmaintained cemetery subject to no rules or restrictions should not be allowed to exist.

STREET LIGHTING

Street lights installed and maintained by Carolina Power and Light Company have been used in Maxton since 1885. Illumination in the Central Business Area is currently adequate, for there is little crime or night activity there. Should this situation change, mercury vapor lamps should be substituted for those currently in use. Additional costs would be quite large.

Maxton is fortunate in having steel light poles. These poles were recently repainted and the appearance of the downtown is greatly enhanced. It should be obvious from this example how large a change can be caused by a little thing.

C O N C L U S I O N

The community facilities of Maxton have now been inventoried and recommendations made for improvement and operation over the next twenty years. The next section of this report will deal with the scheduling of these and other, recurring, improvements. Whereas plans have been made in this section of the report, methods of making them into realities via proposed actions will be dealt with in the next section of the report.

COMUNITY FACILITIES PLAN, 1986

LEGEND:

1. TOWN HALL
   - LIBRARY
   - FIRE DEPARTMENT & RESCUE SQUAD MEETING HALL
   - JAIL
   - TOWN CLERKS OFFICE
   - COUNCIL CHAMBER
   - TOWN CLOCK
2. CITY GARAGE
3. FIRE STATION
4. MAXTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS
5. R. B. DEAN PUBLIC SCHOOL
6. PLAYGROUND
7. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES
8. MUNICIPAL PARK AREAS
9. COURT HOUSE
10. CEMETERY
11. MUNICIPAL PARKING LOT

FIGURE 7

N

0 1000 2000

SCALE

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

I N T R O D U C T I O N

CONTENT

The content of the Public Improvements Program is a list of all public improvements needed by the town for the next 20 years. This list was made up from the Maxton Planning Studies (studies leading to and including the land development and thoroughfare plan), the Neighborhood Analysis for Maxton, North Carolina, the Community Facilities Plan, which precedes this report, and improvements not mentioned in these reports but felt necessary by town officials and planning board members.

In this report, the improvements are scheduled for the next 20 years on a priority basis. The more important items are scheduled for the earlier years, and within each of these years there is also a priority. There is also an attempt made to schedule these improvements over time so that it will be possible for the community to pay for them. Small, "housekeeping" improvements such as replacing worn out fire hose are not included in this schedule. Paying off bonds will also not be mentioned, although this expense was taken into account in the scheduling of the Program.

A costing for the projected improvements is not included in this study. The reasons for this omission are many. The main difficulty is time; a great deal of further study is necessary before cost figures can be arrived at. Also, many of the projects may be eligible for Federal aid, but more study is necessary before applications can be made and accepted and aid is assured. In addition, there is the difficulty of ascertaining costs of land and equipment acquisition when such prices vary widely and there are multiple appropriate sites. This does not mean that the town should not attempt to ascertain these costs well ahead of time. By contracting for the proper studies, settling on sites for advance acquisition and places from which to buy machinery, and by applying well ahead of time for Federal aid, Maxton can be quite sure of the costs it may incur.

The Public Improvements Program, in short, provides the background for the community's Capital Improvements Budget, a study and report which would take into account all of the factors listed above and attempt to make sound and reliable cost estimates for a short period of time - usually six years. The Public Improvements Program specifies needed improvements and indicates in what areas more detailed information is needed, while also providing a long-term scheduling guide on which the Capital Improvements Budget draws.

ADVANTAGES

A long range Public Improvements Program provides, by thinking and planning ahead, the following advantages to the taxpayers, to business and industrial managers, and to public officials:

1. Aids the town in stabilizing the economic climate by helping investors, business and industrial managers, and home owners to gauge the future more accurately with respect to the physical development of the town and the financial obligations entailed by such developments.

2. Provides a means of assuring that the projects will be carried out in accordance with both predetermined priorities of need and the community's ability to pay for them.

3. Protects the town against the influence of well-meaning groups seeking to advance some interests irrespective of the needs of the town as a whole.

4. Permits required bond issues and necessary tax income to be foreseen and provisions to be made for the issuance of bonds and necessary adjustments in future town tax policies.

5. Permits coordination of the town program with programs of other governmental agencies, and places the various departments of the town in a better position to program their construction activities and operations and to program the procurement of major items of equipment.

6. Lenghtens the period available for the proper technical design of community facilities. If study is begun well in advance to actual need, time is available to plan wisely, whereas if planning is begun late, there is little chance to give projects the consideration they need.

7. Permits the advance acquisition of real estate needed for public improvements.

8. Provides the taxpayer with a clearer picture of what services he is receiving for his tax dollar and helps provide him with information on the total needs of his town so that he may vote intelligently on bond issues.

9. Prepared in advance and given proper publicity, serves to foster civic pride, inspire public confidence in the orderly process of town government, and encourage participation by citizens in civic affairs.

10. Lays the groundwork for a capital improvements budget, which determines how much each improvement will cost and how it can be financed.

The accompanying list of public improvements for the twenty year period extending from July 1, 1966 through June 1, 1987 must, of necessity, be flexible. It is proposed that in six years a study be done to update this report. This Program should be reviewed at the end of every year and updated as necessary. It is also suggested that a Capital Improvements Budget is needed.

ABILITY TO PAY

Maxton is in the midst of a gentle budgetary expansion program. Budgets have enlarged somewhat, but in general have not grown a great deal.

TABLE 10

TOWN BUDGETS, 1960 - 1965

BUDGETS	APPROPRIATION	ACTUAL EXPENSE
July 1, 1964 to June 30, 1965	$85,649.00	$82,244.90
July 1, 1963 to June 30, 1964	$75,672.00	$75,348.89
July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963	$72,450.55	$74,340.29
July 1, 1961 to June 30, 1962	$68,456.00	$67,342.19
July 1, 1960 to June 30, 1961	$75,817.07	$75,012.23

On June 30, 1965, total bonded indebtedness stood at $27,000.00 plus interest. This bond issue will be paid off in 1973. North Carolina law states that a town shall not incur a bonded indebtedness of more than 8% of the assessed taxable valuation of property within the town limits. The 1965 estimate of taxable property in Maxton was $2,199,268.00. Eight percent of this amount is $175,941.00. Thus, Maxton can issue bonds much in excess of the current $27,000.00. The town has now, in fact, an approved bond issue of $185,000.00 for which bonds have not yet been issued.

Because its debt limit enables Maxton to gain a limited amount of revenue through bonds (other than Revenue-Anticipation bonds, which can be issued over and above the limit), it is essential that the town of Maxton scrutinize carefully every cost. There should be no services hired, equipment purchased, or plans made before they are firmly established as necessities and it is ascertained that the lowest possible cost is involved.

Proof of the town's rising capacity to float bonds is further indicated by the rising estimates in taxable property.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATES OF TAXABLE PROPERTY

YEAR	TAXABLE PROPERTY VALUE
1965	$2,199,268.00
1960	$1,754,089.00
1955	$1,560,532.00
1950	$1,345,905.00

SOURCE: Records of the Town Clerk

The estimate has been rising steadily over a long period of time. This is a sign of healthy growth. Further, continued public improvements will do much to raise property values.

The current tax rate is $1.75 per $100.00 of assessed value. Assessed value is 35 percent of market value. Last evaluation was in November of 1964. Maxton is thus due for another evaluation in 1972. Currently, Maxton may realize a total of approximately $38,500.00 in real estate and personal property taxes, based on the rate listed above.

In the preparation of the Public Improvements Program, it is assumed that the Town's revenue will be increasing at a rate somewhat higher than the current rate. Further, it is assumed that the town will take advantage of its ability to issue bonds to supply what the town needs and to keep in step with town development. It is also assumed that the town will avail itself of opportunities to receive Federal Aid. Finally, it is

assumed that the town is desirous of saving money by planning in advance for future needed acquisitions. This advance planning enables many purchases, such as that of land, to be made at a much cheaper cost than if the need were not anticipated until immediate purchase was obligatory.

A NOTE ABOUT FEDERAL AID[1/]

Federal aid is available for many community projects. It is suggested that the town purchase a copy of the Catalogue of Federal Aids to State and Local Governments, 1964, and its Supplement, 1965. The former publication costs $.40, and the latter, $.25. They can be obtained by writing the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 20402. This catalogue should be carefully perused by the town officials so that they can know of aid available to them through Federal Programs. Some employee of the town should be thoroughly versed in this field.

A brief discussion of some of the aid programs available follows. It should be stressed that this discussion in no way attempts to encompass all available opportunities for Federal Aid. Unless otherwise stated, further information is available from the Department of Housing and Urban Development, 645 Peachtree-Seventh Building, Atlanta, Georgia, 30323.

Advances for Public Works Planning: Provide interest-free advances to assist planning for individual local public works and for area-wide and long-range projects which will help communities deal with their total needs. All types of public works, except public housing, are eligible.

[1/] The sources for this information are "Program Summaries" issued by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Grants for Basic Sewer and Water Facilities: Designed to assist and encourage communities to construct adequate basic sewer and water facilities. Grants will finance up to 50 percent of the cost of improving or constructing basic water and sewer facilities.

Grants for Neighborhood Facilities: Designed to provide neighborhood facilities needed for programs carrying out health, recreation, social or similar necessary community service in the area. Aid is available for specific projects such as neighborhood or community centers, youth centers, health stations, and other similar public buildings. Grants can cover up to 75 percent of the project cost.

Public Facility Loans: Provide long-term loans for the construction of needed public facilities such as sewer or water systems. A variety of public works may be financed under this program. Terms of the loan may be up to 40 years.

Urban Renewal: Assists cities undertaking local programs for the elimination and prevention of slums and blight, whether residential or nonresidential, and the elimination of the factors that create slums and blight (see Neighborhood Analysis, Maxton, North Carolina). Activities and projects are financed with Federal advances and loans, Federal grants, and local contributions. Federal grants pay three-fourths of net project costs. Local contributions may include cash or noncash grants-in-aid, such as money spent on street improvements, water and sewer mains, etc. Also available are special rehabilitation grants and loans, and housing assistance programs for low income, elderly, and handicapped individuals and families who reside in project areas. Town officials would be well advised to take a trip to Washington, North Carolina, a city that has used this program imaginatively to achieve an across-the-board rejuvenation.

Open Space Land and Urban Beautification Grants: Assist communities in acquiring and developing land for open-space uses and in carrying out urban beautification programs.

Aid is available to provide parks and other recreation, conservation, and scenic areas or preserve historic places. Urban beautification and improvement include such activities as street landscaping, park improvements, tree planting, and upgrading of malls and squares. For individuals, families, and businesses displaced by land acquisition, relocation payments are provided. Federal assistance is up to 50 percent of project cost.

Urban Planning Assistance Program: Fosters good community, metropolitan area, regional, and statewide planning; aid is available for preparation of the comprehensive development plan, public facilities, transportation facilities, long-range fiscal plans, and programming and scheduling of capital improvements. Federal aid is given in the form of a grant governing three-fourths of the cost of the work. The town has made extensive use of this form of Federal Aid in the past few years through its contracts with the Division of Community Planning.

Code Enforcement: Assists cities and counties to plan and carry out programs of concentrated code enforcement in deteriorating areas where intensive code enforcement, together with public improvements, may be expected to arrest the decline of the area. Grants cover up to three-fourths of the program cost. Eligible project expenses include planning, administration (such as costs of building inspector and zoning administrator), and some environmental improvements (such as street, sidewalk, lighting work, landscaping, and planting). Additional financial assistance is available through absorption of relocation costs for displaced families; availability of Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance to residential property owners for rehabilitation work; and direct low-interest rate loans and grants to property owners in the selected code enforcement area for rehabilitation purposes.

Aid for Demolition of Structures: Provides financial assistance to local governments to demolish structures which constitute public nuisances and health or welfare

hazards. Grants provide up to two-thirds of the cost of demolishing structures which are determined under state or local law to be structurally unsound and which the governing body is authorized to demolish.

Grants for Advance Acquisition of Land: Assist in acquiring land sites, before their cost rises, for public works and facilities needed in the near future. Grants may cover the cost of loans incurred to finance land acquisition only for the period between the date of issue and the date on which construction is begun, or for a five-year period.

Pollution Control: Helps finance construction of sewage treatment plants, or additions, extensions, interceptor sewers, outfall sewers, and related needs. Cities and towns may receive up to 30% in grants-in-aid (in this case, the Stream Sanitation Committee, of the North Carolina Department of Water Resources in Raleigh, is the Board to which application should be made).

Financial Assistance to Small Towns and Rural Croups for Water Systems and Water Disposal Systems: Provides technical aid and assistance in planning, developing, improving, and extending water and waste disposal systems. Crants cover up to 50% of the development cost of a domestic water or waste disposal system. Loans for installations, repair, and improvement or expansion of such facilities are for a maximum term of 40 years. Interest may not exceed 5% (in this case, application should be made to the Farmers Home Administration in Robeson County).

Library Services and Construction, Rural and Urban: Provides grant assistance for the construction and extension of library services to areas that have inadequate public library facilities. Crants may be used to help finance the extension of services by contributing to the cost of salaries, books, materials, and equipment. They also may be used to help finance construction in areas found by the state library to be without means of doing so. The town's library must be part of a county library system to qualify

for these funds (in this case, application should be made to the State Library, Library Building, Raleigh, North Carolina).

Airport Development Program: Helps public agencies take part in developing airports. Federal grants are available for projects that are essential to the operation and safety of airports. Grants are usually made on a matching basis with the Federal Government providing 50% of the cost (in this case, application should be made to Federal Aviation Agency, P. O. Box 20636, Atlanta, Georgia).

Low-Rent Public Housing: Aids communities in providing decent housing for low-income families who cannot afford standard private housing. The project is administered by the town's Housing Authority. Federal annual contributions assure payment of the capital cost of the housing, leaving operating expenses and payments in lieu of taxes to be met from rental and other project income. Thus, the local authority is enabled to fix rents in accordance with the principle of the ability to pay, rather than the economic value of the unit. Maxton's public housing program is proceding well, and construction should begin shortly.

Mortgage Insurance for Multi-family Rental Housing: Provides long-term mortgage financing to investors, builders, developers, and apartment house owners for financing construction or rehabilitation of rental housing. The program facilitates provision of rental accommodations suitable in design and size for family living at reasonable rents.

FHA Mortgage Insurance for Housing for Families of Low and Medium Income: Enables mortgage financing for construction, purchase, or rehabilitation of single family homes and multi-family rental projects.

Low-Income Housing Demonstration Program: Provides grants to public and private bodies or agencies to develop and demonstrate new or improved means of providing housing for low-income persons and families.

I M P R O V E M E N T S C H E D U L E

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1966-7	I	Renovate Court Building.	Part of Court Reform Procedure.	CR[1]
	II	Develop plans for street paving. The following is suggested as an initial program:[2]	Establishment of policy and of yearly schedules.	CR PFA[3]
		A. Pave Henderson Street between First and N.C. 1305 (two blocks).	The number of people living on this street justifies action.	CR
		B. Pave Wilkerson Avenue (three blocks).	The number of people living on this street justifies action.	CR
		C. Close Baldwin Street.	Alignment is not conducive to good street layout and lotting. Intersection with South Patterson Street is dangerous.	CR
		D. Continue Carolina Street east to present termination of Baldwin (four blocks).	This street will provide the needed access to the R. B. Dean School and a better structure on which to pattern future streets in the area.	CR

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[1] Current Revenue

[2] Project will not be completed in one year. Should be considered a continuing element until completed.

[3] Possible Federal Aid

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1966-7		E. Do not pave any streets in the area bounded by First, Sanders, and Wilmington Streets on the west, south, and north, and by the town limits on the east until urban renewal for this area has been considered.	Urban renewal might result in an entirely new street system for the area, and street improvements could pay local one-fourth share of net project cost for renewing the area.	CR PFA
		F. If urban renewal is not undertaken, pave Central between First and the city limits (four blocks) and 4th between Sanders and Central (one block). Items A-F will probably take six years.	These streets are through streets and paving would promote more ease of circulation.	CR
	III	Pave other streets as they become more densely settled	This will encourage optimum use of existing streets.	CR
	IV	Develop a Capital Improvements Budget.	This study will result in a clear knowledge of costs for the improvements contemplated in the Public Improvements Program.	CR PFA

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1966-7	V	Begin rejuvenation of Storm Sewer System.[1] See Community Facilities Plan for specifics.	See Community Facilities Plan.	NCSHC[2]
	VI	Replace one flat-bed truck.	Service life has expired.	CR
1967-8	I	Begin planning of sewage treatment plant.[3]	It is obvious that without the bond issue, massive progress cannot be made at this time. However, it is possible at this stage to make very concrete plans and to apply for federal aid.	CR PFA
	II	Begin program of buying land for sanitary landfill operation. This land can be bought in parcels, but they must be contiguous. Land needed through 1986-7 is approximately 10 acres. This land should be bought as early as possible. This will depend primarily on its cost.[4]	It has been proved that this is a far superior method to that now being employed by the town. See the Community Facilities Plan.	CR

[1] Project will not be completed in one year. Should be considered a continuing element until completed.

[2] North Carolina State Highway Commission

[3] See Footnote 1, above

[4] Ibid.

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1967-8	III	Purchase 5 acres of land adjacent to existing cemetery.	Need for additional land has been proved in the Community Facilities Plan. A site adjacent to that existing will promote easier maintenance and a single, large cemetery area, rather than a few small ones scattered throughout the town.	CR
	IV	Purchase or rent an empty store for use as a teen center.	Supervised, enjoyable recreation should be provided the young by their town.	CR
	V	Replace Patrol Car if it has been driven 50,000 miles.	This is regarded as the serviceable life of such a car. At this point it will also provide the highest relative return when sold.	CR
	VI	Replace 1939 Pumper.	Pumpers are generally considered to have a useful life of 20 years.	CR
1968-9	I	Begin program of buying park land and equipment. Begin with Austin Avenue site delineated in Community Facilities Plan.2/	Park land should be bought because there is not enough organized play space in Maxton. The Austin Avenue site should be purchased first because the greatest need for recreational facilities and for supervised play space is in this area.	CR PFA RB1/

1/ Recreation Bonds

2/ Project will not be completed in one year. Should be considered a continuing element until completed.

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1968-9	II	Purchase Patterson Building.	The building should be preserved as the most unusual and unique structure in Maxton and made its symbol. The town office does not provide space for large meetings or for offices. It is not an outstanding building.	CR
	III	Replace one flat-bed truck with a packer truck.	The use of a packer truck would reduce the cost of refuse collection and disposal by lowering the number of trips to the dump or landfill. It would also provide a more attractive appearance than a flat-bed truck loaded with trash. The truck in question needs replacement.	CR
	IV	Begin replacement of old street-name signs with new, distinctively designed street-name signs. First priority - downtown "white way."1/	Many of the existing obelisk-shaped markers are in need of replacement. The new signs can be mounted on poles (many of which can be the existing light poles) and thus will be more visable. New distinctive street-name signs will do a great deal to give the town a unique flavor. Subdividers in new residential areas can be required by the subdivision regulations to install at their expense a particular type of street-name sign. In this fashion the signs could slowly be spread throughout the town.	CR

1/ Project will not be completed in one year. Should be considered a continuing element until completed.

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1969-70	I	Begin rejuvenation of water system.[2] Replace pipe 4" and under in diameter with 6" pipe. Drill new well. Provide service in northeastern side of town. Dwellings in northeastern side of town should be demolished (see Neighborhood Analysis). If this is not done, water service should definitely be provided here in advance of the area in the northwest side of town. Water should be provided other areas as settlement appears.	Maxton suffers from lack of pipe of sufficient diameter to carry a volume of water necessary to put out fires. See Neighborhood Analysis Report for Justification. The northwestern side of town is far more densely settled than is the northeast side. Thus, the danger of disease spreading from a contaminated water supply is much greater.	MB[1] PFA
	II	Acquire crawler-type tractor.	This item is necessary to the operation of a sanitary landfill. See Community Facilities Plan.	CR PFA
	III	Acquire additional land for sanitary landfill operation. Transfer all garbage and trash operations to this site. Close the town dump.	See Item II, 1967-8.	CR PFA

[1] Municipal Bonds

[2] Project will not be completed in one year. Should be considered a continuing element until completed.

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1969-70	IV	Replace GMC Tanker.	The tanker was purchased in 1949. The serviceable life of such equipment is generally believed to be 20 years.	CR
1970-1	I	Continue park land program. If the Austin Avenue site has been purchased and equipped, begin purchase of the playground designated on the Community Facilities Plan.1/	It has been shown in the Community Facilities Plan that there is not enough play space for children in the area where the playground is proposed.	CR
	II	Repair and remodel the Patterson Building.2/	See Item II, 1968-9.	CR PFA
	III	Move jail to the Patterson Building.	Jail would be closer to Police Station. Piece of property on which jail now sits would be available for sale or trade. Present jail is not a valuable building. The land, however, is quite valuable.	CR

1/ Project will not be completed in one year. Should be considered a continuing element until completed.

2/ Ibid.

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT[1]	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1970-1	IV	Move library to Patterson Building and make it part of the County Library System.	The central location and moving cost saved by not maintaining a separate building would justify this expense.	CR PFA SA[2]
	V	Replace Patrol Car if it has been driven 50,000 miles.	See Item V, 1967-8.	CR
1971-2	I	Contract for studies of new storm sewer, sanitary sewer, and water lines to serve the entire town. If possible, these studies should be closely interrelated.[3]	These services are needed, and it is best to have a long-range plan for their installation and a study of exact needs before pipes are put in the ground.	CR PFA
	II	Replace flat-bed truck.	Five years is generally considered to be the service life of these vehicles.	CR

[1] Fewer projects are listed for the later years as it becomes more difficult to be explicit about the town's needs. However, as these years approach, it is expected that this list of needs will be supplemented as the Program is updated.

[2] State Aid

[3] Project will not be completed in one year. Should be considered a continuing element until completed.

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1972-3	I	Continue program of park land purchase. If playground has been purchased and equipped, begin acquisition of land south of R. B. Dean School.1/	This park land will prove an asset to the school as well as to the town at large. Land should be purchased well in advance of the area's development. Land should be cheap in the proposed location as there is a drainage way involved.	CR PFA
	II	Contract for an updated Public Improvements Program.	These studies are useless unless kept up to date.	CR PFA
	III	Study the possibility of transferring to a system of mercury vapor lighting in the downtown "white way". Begin changeover, if the project is found to be desirable.2/	Brighter lighting is necessary in the central area if stores are to be kept open at night, or if there is crime in the area after nightfall. This changeover is expensive,3/ and money should be available and all necessities acquired before serious consideration is given to this project.	CR

1/ Project will not be completed in one year. Should be considered a continuing element until completed.

2/ Ibid.

3/ The Carolina Power & Light Company in Maxton recently estimated that the addition of 21,000 lumen mercury fixtures in the "white way" would cost an additional $786.60 per year. This figure would mean a 54% increase over the cost of lighting now in use in the area.

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1973-4	I	Purchase park land indicated in the northeast section of town. Continue buying equipment.1/	There is no park land in this area.	CR PFA
	II	Replace packer truck.	4-5 years is the standard life of these vehicles.	CR
	III	Replace Patrol Car if it has been driven 50,000 miles.	See Item V, 1967-8.	CR
1974-5	I	Replace street sweeper.	The standard life of these items is 10 years.	CR
	II	Acquire additional land for sanitary landfill operation.	Advance acquisition of land results in lessened cost to the purchaser.	CR
1975-6	I	Replace selected park equipment.	Some equipment will have worn out.	CR
	II	Begin construction of new water, sanitary sewer, and storm sewer lines.2/	Advance planning will have been completed.	CR PFA MB

1/ Project will not be completed in one year. Should be considered a continuing element until completed.

2/ Ibid.

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1975-6	III	Begin construction of a community building in the park land the town has acquired.1/	Such a building is a definite community asset.	CR PFA
1976-7	I	Study installation of on-street meters and a municipal off-street parking lot with meters.3/	Meters would bring revenue to the town as well as discourage non-shoppers from parking on the street. This would result in more parking places being available for shoppers. The off-street parking lot would alleviate the serious deficiency in parking space in the central business area. A percentage of the meters in this area could be calibrated to favor all-day parkers while still providing revenue to the town.	CR RAB2/
	II	Hire one paid fireman.	This action would provide better fire protection for the town, and, in conjunction with Item III, lower insurance rates.	CR

1/ Project will not be completed in one year. Should be considered a continuing element until completed.

2/ Revenue-Anticipation Bonds

3/ See Footnote 1, above

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1976-7	III	Purchase 500 feet of 2½ inch hose.	See Item II, previous page.	CR
	IV	Paint lamp poles, assuming new street-name signs have been installed.	The poles will need repainting. Well maintained lamp poles make a community's central area more attractive.	CR
	V	Replace Patrol Car if it has been driven 50,000 miles.	See Item V, 1967-8.	CR
1977-8	I	Replace 1957 pumper.	20 years is considered to be the service life of these vehicles.	CR
	II	Replace crawler-type tractor.	7 years is considered to be the service life of these vehicles.	CR
	III	Replace flat-bed truck.	See Item III, 1971-2.	CR
	IV	Purchase equipment for park land.	See Item I, 1975-6.	CR
1978-9	I	Install on-street parking meters.	Study has been completed. See Item I, 1976-7.	CR RAB
	II	Replace packer truck.	See Item II, 1973-4.	CR

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1978-9	III	Repair Town Hall (Patterson Building).	The Town Hall should be preserved in fine condition.	CR
1979-80	I	Begin construction of off-street parking lot at location specified in Community Facilities Plan.	See Item I, 1976-7.	CR RAB
	II	Replace Patrol Car if it has been driven 50,000 miles.	See Item V, 1967-8.	CR
	III	Project school enrollment.	These projections should be made at least once every ten years.	County
1980-1	I	Purchase additional land for sanitary landfill operation.	See Item II, 1974-5.	CR
	II	Build new fire station.	The new fire station will better accommodate the vehicles. It will also provide a living space for the fireman. In addition, it will make possible a fire station on each side of the railroad tracks.	MB

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1980-1	III	Demolish existing city garage; move vehicles to old fire station.	The fire station building is sound. The city garage is unsightly and unsound. This building would have been slated for demolition earlier had it not been for more pressing problems.	CR
1981-2	I	Enlarge old fire station and rejuvenate it as the city garage.	See Item III, 1980-1.	CR
	II	Install meters in city parking lot.	See Item I, 1976-7.	CR RAB
1982-3	I	Purchase replacements for selected park equipment.	See Item I, 1975-6.	CR
	II	Replace flat-bed truck.	See Item III, 1971-2.	CR
	III	Replace Patrol Car if it has been driven 50,000 miles.	See Item V, 1967-8.	CR
1983-4	I	Replace packer truck.	See Item II, 1973-4	CR

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1983-4	II	Buy additional equipment for and enlarge Community Building.	It is now possible to tell for which services there is the most demand and where enlargements should be made.	CR
1984-5	I	Study the possibilities of creating a park on the land that was once sanitary landfill and is now filled in.	This was to have been one of the considerations when city officials selected the site for the landfill.	CR
	II	Purchase additional cemetery land.	Advance acquisition of land results in a cost saving to the purchaser. There will soon be a need for more cemetery land.	CR
1985-6	I	Study the water, storm sewer, and sanitary sewer system to see if additions or repairs are needed.	A periodic check should be made to insure that at least adequate service is provided to all.	MB
	II	Replace Patrol Car if it has been driven 50,000 miles.	See Item V, 1967-8.	CR
	III	Replace street sweeper.	See Item I, 1974-5.	CR
1986-7	I	Purchase additional land for sanitary landfill operation.	Advance acquisition of land results in a cost saving to the purchaser.	CR

YEAR	PRIORITY	IMPROVEMENT	JUSTIFICATION	SOURCE OF FUNDS
1986-7	II	Paint lamp poles.	See Item IV, 1976-7.	CR

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